REGISTERED NO. B, 4665.
Telephone No. 22037

POST BOX 322.
Telegram "Chronicle"

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. VII NO. 50 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1948 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

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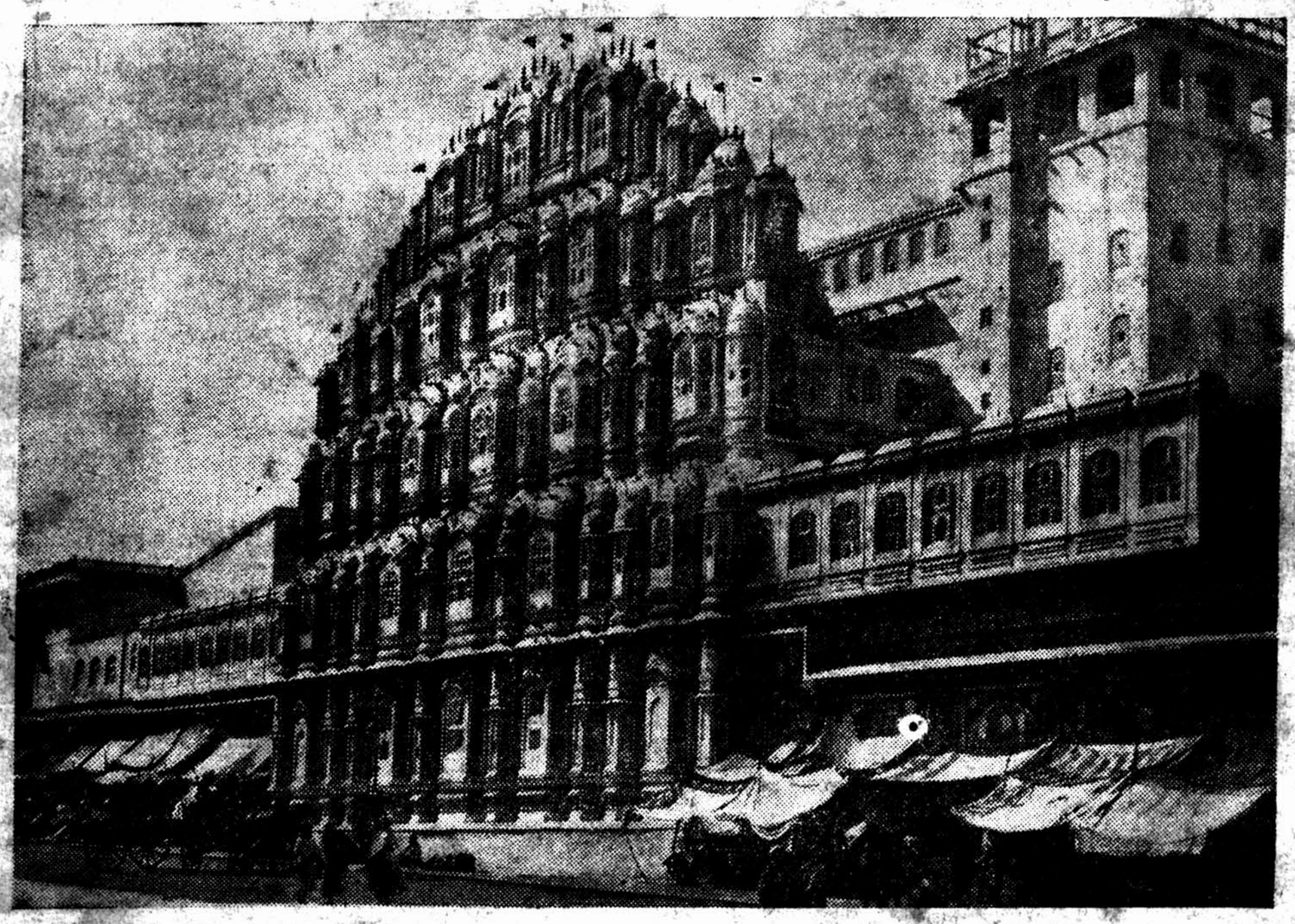
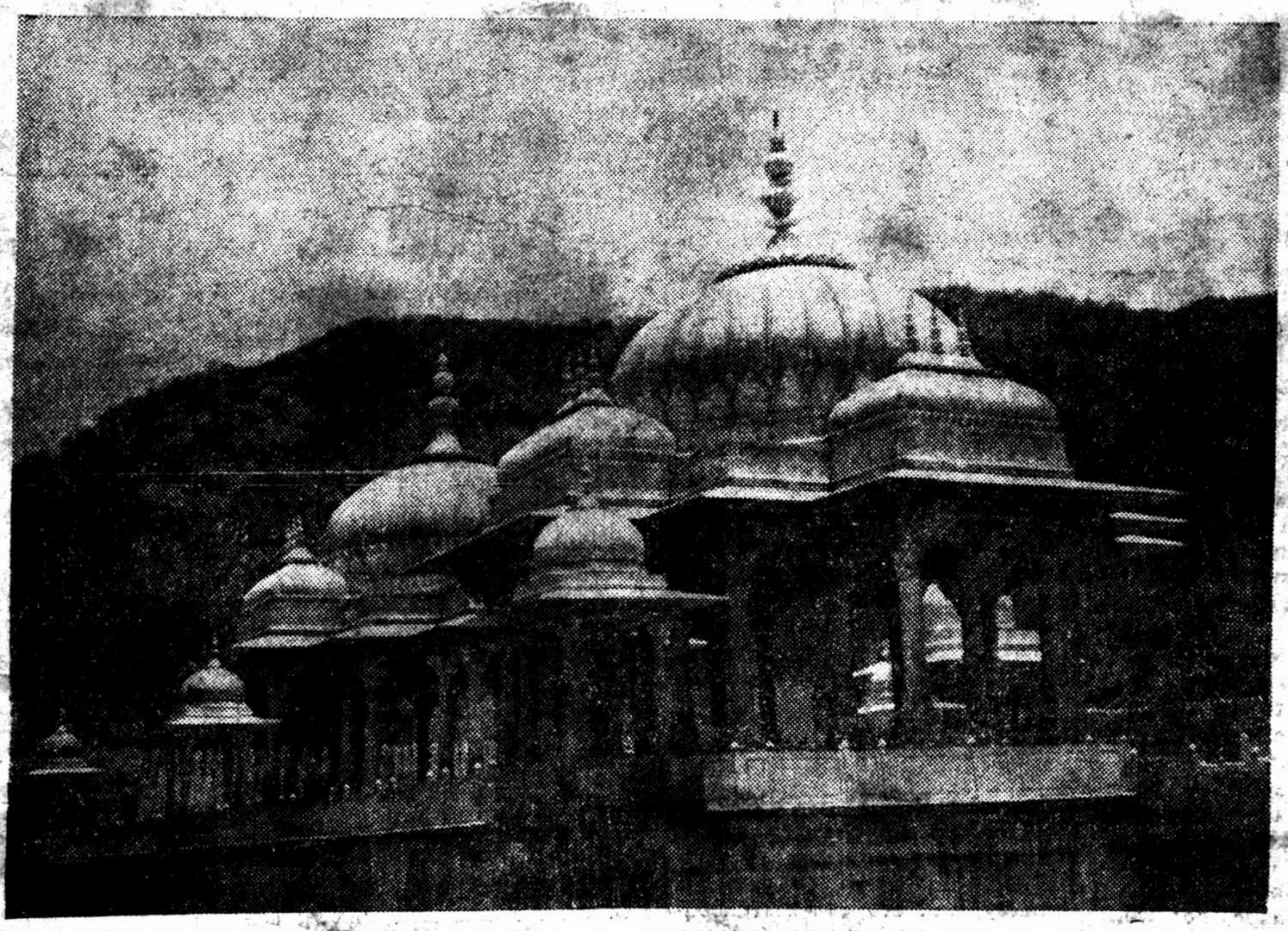
WHERE CONGRESS MEETS





Jaipur, where the 55th session of the Indian National Congress — and the first session after the attainment of Independence by the country — will be held next week, is a city of magnificent Palaces, Cenotophs, Temples, Museums, Gardens Gates, Chats, Squares and Thorough fares, which go to make it a veritable paradise of sight seers. The upper picture on this page shows the famous. "HAWA MAHAL" "The Palace of Winds"), a dainty rose-coloured building with a nine — storied facade of a hundred bell shaped turrets and sixty-five projecting windows. The lower picture shows one of the several beautiful Cenotaphs for which Jaipur is justly famous These Cenotaphs mark the sites where the bodies of the past rulers of the State were cremated.

THE ROAD TO SUICIDE

(See Page 22)

OUR NEW SERIAL STORY

(2ND INSTALMENT)

By Vincent Cornier.

A sound as of a hound howling, recalling an ancient family legend, alters the whole tenor of existence in Thorroldan Priory, a grim old house set on the edge of the Yorkshire moors. John Barnaby, a youth of twenty years, enters the kitchen and insolently informs Benjamin Igod confidental servant to the master of Thorrold, and the tyrant of the servant generally, that he intends in the future to stay in the Priory without working. To Thorrold himself Barnaby repeats his insolent ultimatum, and tells a story.

It appears that Barnaby has met a stranger in Hound's Pasture, a field above the house. This stranger, Magerison comments on the similarity of Barnaby's voice to his own. He tells Barnaby to take to his master a mysterious message: "Tell Thorrold that a man shot a duck in Hound's Pasture—he'll understand."

Barnaby notes the effect of the message on his master. The mysterious Magerison arrives and walks into Thorrold's study. He flings a wild duck on the table and asks if all arrangements have been made for his comfort. Then Magerison notices Dorothy Thorrold, the grand daughter of the Master of Thorroldan. It is apparent these two have met before. Magerison calmly announces that he intends to stay in the Priory —until she becomes his wife.

CHAPTER IV.

The Ghost Hound of Thorrold

The echo of John Barnaby's ironical laughter still hung in the air when for the second time on that fateful November night the hound howled. Whispering, moaning and keening like a death lament, the eerie cry welled down from Hound's Pasture and sobbed about the Priory walls. It struck against them like a thing sentient; not so much a sound as a living touch of warning.

The bitter reply that had trembled on Dorothy Thorrold's lips, intended as answer to Magerison's amazing statement that he stood in the character of her future husband, was stilled. Once more she slipped down in the huge saddlebag chair, and feared. Her grandfather got to his feet and faced a shrouded window.

"Igod," was his calm order, "draw those curtains wide."

Shaky and shifty eyed old Igod obeyed. He drew the curtains apart to show the moonlit contours of the rising moor and the fantastic shapes of the rocks on the hill's brow that dominated all. Thorrold looked out. With the exception of Dorothy Thorrold the others followed his gaze.

A thin, gaunt shape, not wolf, not hound, yet partaking of the lines of both, slipped like a moving shadow from the rocks and was lost for a moment in the deeper shadow of the slope. Suddenly, however, it reappeared. It was centred now in the field men called Hound's Pasture. For one uncanny cleft in time, that might have been a second or an hour, so impossible was it of assessment by the fearful watchers, the thing stood regarding the gleaming window. Then it squatted on its haunches and raised its head to the rising moon; for the third and last time its call quivered over land and sea.

"No breath—no breath" mumbled Thorrold. "Yes see—no steam of breath!"

The shape dropped its muzzle to earth and was like a statue: but then its eyes looked up. Two lozenges filled by fire as blue as the gleams of sulphur on hot coals yet glassy and green as sunlight on grass, pecked the head of the thing.

"My God, what is it?" That was John Barnaby's question.

"The Thorrold's death hound, thou limb o' Hell! Thou's brought it on us—thou evil minded son of Belial!"

"Quiet, Igod!" Thorrold seemed with Magerison, quite calm. "John Barnaby, my one-time cowman and general farm labourer," he taunted deliberately, "you are honoured if Igod's words are true! Why, to call into existence the ghost hound of the Thorrolds demands of you, at least, a strain of Thorrold blood!" And old Thorrold glanced keenly at Magerison's face as he spoke. The stranger's face was a blank.

Whatever was the import of that strange question—for, after all, it stood in the light of later events as Thorrold's first direct challenge to his new found foe—was never revealed. Suddenly Magerison, who had not ceased to scan the hillside, seemed galvanized to mad endeavour.

"To one side," he gasped, "to one side for Heaven's sake! Don't —don't you see—ah!"

He was too late. While Thorrold stubbornly stood his ground before the window and looked askance on this strange intruder's attitude and John Barnaby, deliberately craned a little more toward the the panes, the better to search for what Magerison had already seen, a stab of white flame cut across the stone wall of the pasture and the glass of the study window was instantly shattered. The thunder of a gunshot followed.

John Barnaby sagged at the knees and groaned, then, drawing himself up like a well punished boxer essaying one last blow at the opponent, he feebly pawed the air—once, twice, three times.

With a crash he fell and lay still. He left shoulder looked like a red sponge.

CHAPTER V.

A Revelation.

Thorrold and Magerison, their common hatreds and mysterious causes submerged in one common purpose, picked up the stricken Barnaby, and propped his unconscious form against the fireplace. Hurriedly Magerison tore apart the sodden clothing about his shoulder. He had been shot through the upper part of the arm and evidently a bone was broken.

Igod, or Thorrold's orders, went off to telephone for a doctor; Dorothy to call Mrs. Stevenson, the housekeeper, and to find bandages. Magerison and the master of Thorroldan went on with their work.

And now, strangley enough, these two talked together animatedly and courteously. One would have taken them to be lifelong friends so amicable was their attitude.

"Do you think, Magerison, that —that he's badly hurt?"

"To tell you the truth I do!"

"His—his lung?"

"No, that's safe enough. The arm's smashed about rather badly as you see." He took a basin of warm water from the returned Igod, and sponged the wound carefully. "We'd better get him to bed as soon as possible."

"Yes, poor lad. He saved me from it."

Magerison looked at Thorrold with just the slightest trace of surprise in his keen grey eyes.

"Then you expected it—when the hound howled, eh?"

"I did," said Thorrold, and twistedly smiled. "To have waited for thirty long years, daily dreading, daily wondering, has been a—a cursed existence, Magerison!" Old Thorrold stood back from the moaning Barnaby, intent it seemed, on asking something of the "blackmailer" that would give ease to his mind even though it could not in a similar measure ease the situation embodied by their mysterious feud. To that end he snapped out another order to Igod and sent that curious man out of the study. Carefully nothing that the heavy door of the book-lined room was closed, with something like a sigh of relief Thorrold turned back to Magerison, to find the stranger watching him will implights of devilry glancing about beneath his half-closed lids.

"Would you care, Magerison," the old man began hesitatingly "to let me know just sufficient—just sufficient, mark you—to—to put me at a—a little ease concerning—er—this boy?" He pointed to Barnaby. "When you sent me that message about the killing of the wild duck, I knew exactly what your game was; but I confess to a terrible surprise at finding John Barnaby in rebellion against me.

"You know, I take it, just how great was my—my interest in him?"

"Your interest in him?" Magerison's voice was icy. "Your hold over the poor devil, you mean. Yes, I know how you've kept him as a kind of slave for years—the hewer of wood and the drawer of water for your household—"

"But—but do you know why?"

"Only that you are so intent on imagining yourself as a feudal baron and all that sort of thing, that it gratified your damnably warped nature to have dominion over the very body and soul of the poor devil." Again Magerison laughed. "You have ordered all your life up to now, Thorrold, as men ordered life in the Middle Ages; my mission is to point out to you your futility. Look on me as a Nemesis—the twentieth century knocking down your self-arranged fool's paradise."

It was amazing to see the change in Thorrold's attitude. He slyly watched Magerison's face, what time that man's subtle hands were busy about the riven shoulder, and in a calculating way assessed his every movement. Then, his triumphant brain was telling him—this Magerison, this stranger from the outer world this "Nemesis"—did not know all! Thorrold could have screamed with the relief of it—then, disillusionment and disaster enveloped him as a rushing black cloak with the sinister stranger's next terrific statement:

"Look at this, Thorrold!" Magerison's fingers curled about a dazzling gem. "Not a bullet, Thorrold, not a bullet, you see! John Barnaby has been wounded by a diamond! A diamond is what was fired *at your grandson*, Thorrold!"

(TO BE CONTINUED).

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

West opened the diamond ace and continued the suit. East winning the second trick with the king. East had no very inviting lead, but the best hope seemed to lie in the club suit or in the possibility of winning two trump tricks. East, therefore returned a low club

Declarer allowed this lead to run to dummy's ten, and led the spade eight to his king. When both defenders followed, the situation was ripe for a safety play in the trump suit and South led a low spade toward dummy. Observe that this play limits the defenders to one trump trick, no matter which adversary started with four trumps. In this case it was West who showed out, and dummy's jack forced East's queen. Now East, trying to safeguard his spade ten, returned a third diamond. Declarer discarded a club while dummy ruffed with the spade nine. Next dummy led the six and South was able to overtake with the seven, draw East's last trump with the ace and, after winning two hearts in dummy, the club finesse and break gave declarer the balance.

South's careful planning was highly commendable. If he had not made the safety play, East would win two trump tricks and defeat the game. And even more foresighted was declarer's selection of the spade eight for the first trump lead from dummy. If he had led the six first, after East took the queen, a second club lead would have removed South's entry. Now, when declarer crossed to dummy's heart king and led the spade nine, East would cover. The eight in dummy would block the suit, so South could not draw East's last trump and get back to his hand to bring in the clubs.

Neither side vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ J 9 8 6
♡ A K 7 4 3
◇ Q 5
♣ 10 6

WEST
♠ 2
♡ 10 9 6 5
◇ A 9 8 7 3
♣ 4 3 2

EAST
♠ Q 10 5 3
♡ Q 8
◇ K J 4 2
♣ K 9 7

SOUTH
♠ A K 7 4
♡ J 2
◇ 10 6
♣ A Q J 8 5

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	1♡	Pass
1♠	Pass	2♠	Pass
3♠	Pass	4♠	All Pass

Training More Women Teachers

This year about 6,240 women were admitted to two-year training colleges in Britain, as against 3,500 before the war. Next year there will be place for 1,000 more. By next summer, apart from the conversion of emergency training colleges, 15 new two-year training colleges for women will have been opened. This big expansion of the permanent training college facilities for women was announced recently by Mr. Tomlinson, Minister of Education.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Beauty Of Javanese Dance Art And Gamelan Orchestra

'SERIMPI AND BEDAYA'

Every art-lover who has ever visited the principalities of Central Java will recall to memory the beautiful dances performed by graceful young dancers who enacted their roles in such seriousness against a backdrop of exotic stage scenery, accompanied by what is known as the "Gamelan Orchestra."

It was not, however, before the 20th century that Western people began to take an interest in the Javanese dances. They regarded the dances as a rather ordinary form of art and fit only for public amusement. Reports from Westerners often concluded with articles about the Javanese dances being amusing but lacking in art; some critics even termed the dances as monotonous and wearisome.

It is indeed difficult to understand the emotions of the dancers as expressed in the dance poses, unless you know something of the Eastern mind and character.

Today, tourists from all over the world include in their foreign travels the picturesque island of Java, and one of the highlights of their visit is the spectacle of the Serimpi dances. Tourists have come to realise how the emotions of the dance are shown in the movements and expressions of the dancers bravery, hostility, desire and many other feelings are shown in pose and movement. The tourists themselves are never tired of singing the praises of these beautiful creations and their artistic values as enacted in their native setting.

DANCE DRAMAS

Among the numerous dances performed by girl-dancers the "Serimpi" and "Bedaya" are the most outstanding in Indonesia. These dances were maintained and upheld in the palaces, which were the strongholds of Java's culture and guarded the ancient arts from foreign influence. The "Bedaya" dance is performed by nine girl-dancers who render a complete drama of fighting and love. Illustrations of war between two rival parties are very realistically performed in the "Serimpi" dance which is enacted by four young ladies. These dances demonstrate stories from a collection of chivalrous tales known as "Surat Menak."

In former times dances were only performed on special occasions at the palaces of the Sultans (kings). Later, however, the princes were permitted to have similar dances.

A decade or two ago boys under fourteen years of age also performed these dances. They were greatly admired for the suppleness of their movements. However, they were not able to attain the true gracefulness of the girls, so in order to preserve the proper theme and meaning of the dances the boys were considered as unsuitable and are never used anymore as substitutes for the girls.

In order to obtain and to retain the suppleness which is imperative in these performances the dancer has to start on her course at the early age of ten. Dancing is strictly prohibited after marriage.

When rendering a drama the dancers tableau the figures, and the story is recited by a singer. Two of the oldest dances, the "Bedaya Ketawang" of Surakarta and the "Bedaya Semang" of Jogjakarta, are done in exactly the same manner as the originals of some hundreds of years ago and are named after the "Gamelan" melody which accompanied the dance. These dances last for a period of two hours; the poses and turns are very complicated and extermely difficult to perform by the average dancers. To appreciate these dances a knowledge of Eastern philosophy is necessary.

WHEN GODDESS FALLS IN LOVE

The famous play of the Indian Ocean Goddess, Njai Loro Kidoel, who is well known in the history of these islands, tells the story of a love affair between mortal and immortal. The Goddess was deeply in love with the Sultan Agung of Mataram (present Jogjakarta, Ed), who was an earthly being. Njai Loro Kidoel made use of her supernatural powers and transformed herself into a charming princess, placing herself at his court. She danced so exquisitely that the Sultan himself was amazed at her beauty and grace. To commemorate the happy event the above mentioned "Bedaya Ketawang" or "Bedaya Semang" dance was created. It is also considered a holy rite and helps to mark the great occasion on which a Sultan is crowned Tuesday-Kliwon, the day set aside for its rehearsals, is known as "Anggara Kasih."

The Bedaya "Bedah Madium", (Madium is in East Java) is the story of rivalry between the king of Madium and the king of the adjoining Kingdom of Mataram (Jogjakarta), tells us how the king of Madium refused certain powers to Mataram. This wounded the Mataram King's prde and he sought to wage war. The strength and weakness of Mataram were known to the Prince of Madium, who knew that defeat awaited him and rather than suffer defeat he handed over his holy weapon the "Kris" (dagger) to his younger sister Retno Dumilah, who already had a liking for the Mataram King, to continue the struggle. Casting aside her love for the King of Mataram this fair damsel, leading her army, went forth to meet her opponent with great confidence in her brother's weapon; but sad to say she was mistaken. The wonders of the "Kris" were known to the King of Mataram so he devised a trick. Using all his charm and withholding all signs of aggression he approached the brave beauty . . Cupid did the rest. . .and the princess was easily defeated. The King led away his trophy to his own court and automatically Madium ceased to be an independent state.

ISLAMIC IDEAS

"Serimpi" dances portray very interesting stories and have a strong religious tendency. The "Puteri China Serimpi" (Chinese Princess) for instance, is interwoven with Islamic ideas. The story reads that Adaninggar, a Chinese Princess, fell in love with Jayengrana, an Islam King, who already had two foreign wives. As she was not a Moslem it was impossible for her to marry him and she dared not show her emotions. On hearing that the King was taking another wife it was more than she could bear. Unable to restrain herself any longer she decided to kill her rival. The other King's wives tried to lead her away from her intentions but she would not listen and met her rival in a sword duel. King Jayengrana was informed too late of the struggle which was taking place. During the conflict the King seized his own sword which was being used by Kelaswara (the rival) to kill Adaninggar. The Chinese Princess, however, was already badly struck and wounded, she dropped to the floor. To relieve her from agony the King handed her the formula of the Mohammedan rites. Very calmly the converted Chinese Princess breathed her last.

There remains another very interesting type of "Serimpi" dance called the "Serimpi Renggowati". Five girl performers are required instead of the usual four as in other Serimpi dances. The scene opens with "Anglingdarmo" King of Malawapati who after a long fast was rewarded by the Gods with the capacity of knowing the language of the animals, on condition, however, that he must promise not to disclose the secret to another living being, not even his beloved wife. One day, when the king and his wife sat together he burst our laughing. The Queen was astonished and asked what caused him to do so. Her husband politely answered that it was the conversation of some nearby lizards. Aroused with curiosity she demanded to know what it was all about, but he was not able to oblige, being bonded by oath. Enraged the Queen went out of his sight saying that it would be better to cast herself into a furnace than to live with a husband who did not trust her. (A heart breaking melody is played to express the deep emotions of the sad King.) Torn between his promise to the Gods and the love for his beautiful wife he remained silent. The Queen carried out her threat but before she entered the burning flames she told the King that should he desire to see her again he would find her in the gardens of Bojonegoro (a beautiful park garden not far from the palace), re-incarnated into Princess Renggowati. On seeing the flames swallow his loved one, the King, saddened with the loss of his love, gave up interest in life and went alone into the forest, where he saw a fine palace. On the forest path he met a man-goat who informed him that the inhabitants of the forest palace were all man eating people and that he (the man-goat) was there to look after them. On hearing of the strangeness of this palace the King desired to see the inhabitants. He was taken in and introduced to three beautiful princesses who all fell in love with the handsome King. He therefore married the three and ordered them to refrain from eating human flesh. They agreed, but after a while the desires returned again and secretly the princesses went back to their practice of cannibalism. One day, whilst enjoying themselves with meal of human flesh, a black crow flew close over their heads. They knew then that it was the King in disguise who at once put the princesses in the same category

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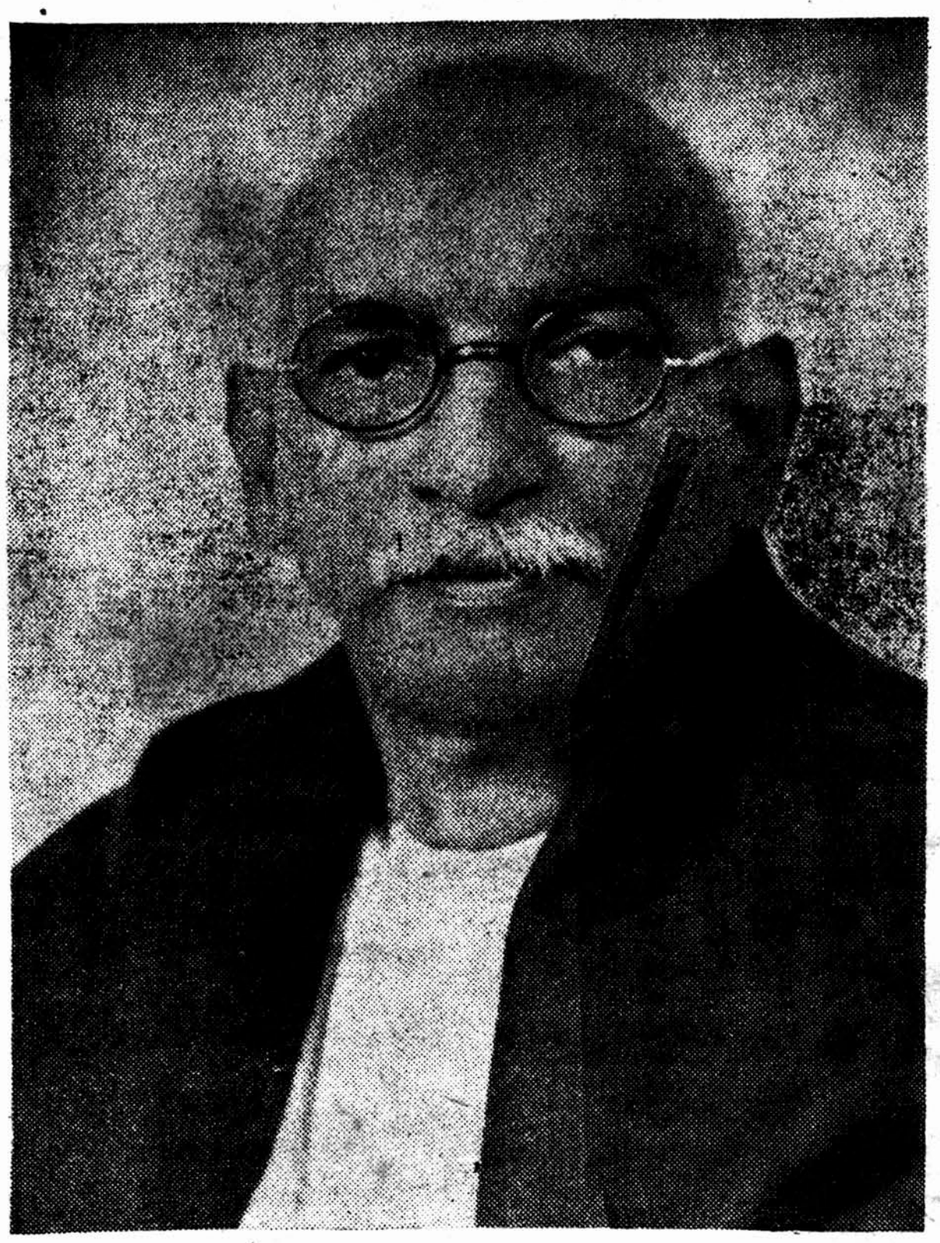

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President-elect of the Jaipur session of the Indian National Congress.

JAIPUR : WHERE

JAIPUR—'The City of Victory'—has been selected for the next plenary session of the Indian National Congress, first to be held after the attainment of freedom, first to be held in any Indian State.

If the session was to be held in an Indian State, Jaipur was perhaps the most apt choice. It is centrally situated, conveniently placed on railway line, has air connections with Bombay and Delhi, and soon it is going to be connected with Calcutta too.

From the political point of view, conditions in Jaipur are normally stable. Constitutional changes satisfactory to all parties concerned have been effected here. During communal disturbances Jaipur maintained perfect calm and order, and provided shelter to the refugees of both the communities. The Ruler, the administration, and the people of Jaipur evoked admiration from the Governor-General, the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister of India for this achievement.

Jaipur was among the first States that acceded to the Indian Union, and the first to hold elections for the Constituent Assembly. The Dewan of Jaipur, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, was elected as a vice-president of that august body. Sardar Patel, speaking at Jaipur, said: 'The Maharaja of Jaipur and his advisers have worked together with us in unifying India. I know they are with us and have shared with us in the achievement of freedom.' It was, therefore, very natural that the Indian National Congress should celebrate this great achievement in Jaipur.

The beauty of the city of Jaipur, perhaps, has also been a reason with the Congress Working Committee to accord this great honour to the people of Jaipur: there are few cities in India as beautiful as Jaipur.

JAIPUR AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

By Raj Mal Sanghi

THE IARGEST AND THE BIGGEST CITY OF RAJPUTANA, AND FEW OF ITS KIND IN INDIA THE CITY OF VICTORY JAIPUR—WILL BE THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND FASCINATING PLACE IN INDIA DURING THE THIRD WEEK OF DECEMBER. THE BIGGEST ATTRACTION IN JAIPUR IS THE CITY ITSELF—WHICH HAS BEEN CALLED "A DREAM IN STONE."

A great City with a past and so old in its ways but modern in its taste, Jaipur will present its attractions to all of whatever liking they may be

In the first place, the City in itself is a great attraction for one who has never visited it before and greater and more lively still for them who had also been even before. Nothing of its kind in India, Jaipur itself is a work of Art. Planned and built centuries ago with mathematical precision by one who himself was imbibed in the aesthetic senses far advanced of his age, the City presents something so attractive and so amusing that even when your senses after a vast travelling have become satisfied and irresponsive you may retreat there and find a repose and pleasure.

Spectacular Structures

The typical architecture of the Jaipur City and its surrounding places such as the incomparable Amber City is its spectacular feature. The nine-storied high Hawa Mahal a remarkable structure built in the Saracenic style standing in the heart of the City is so delicate in design and finish as to delight the Connossieur" a vision of daring and dainty lovliness nine stories of rosy masonry and delicate overhanging balconies, and latticed windows, soaring with tier after tier of fanciful architecture in a pyramidal form a very mountain of airy and audacious beauty; through the thousand pierced screens and gilded arches of which the Indian air blows cool over the flat roofs of the very highest houses. Allaudin's magician could have called into existence no more marvellous abode, nor was the pearl and silver palace of the Peri Banou more delicately charming." (Sir Edward Arnold).

The lofty tower known by the name of Isar Lat erected by Maharaja Sawai Ishwari Singh stands on the edge of the City Palace enclosure on the road. Its peculiar position and height are rendered conspiciously by its magnificence. The Palaces of the Ruler which occupy one seventh part of the City contain magnificent buildings which are delightful examples of Hindu Architecture. The most beautiful and attractive of all these Palace buildings is that of the Chandra Mahal (Moon Palace) seven storeys high, magnificent in construction and unique in the decoration of the interior. The Badal Mahal (Cloud Palace) stands on the edge of the Talkatora (Cup Lake) in the midst of beautiful natural hilly scene.

Art Treasures

THEN there is the Museum famous for its valuable and varied exhibits set amidst the Ram Niwas Garden designed in Indo Saracenic style laid with stone carvings and delicate trellis work, and decorated with paintings of well-known pictures from China, Japan, Assyria, Chelda and Persepolis, as well as examples of Ancient Egyptian art, decorated with specimens of reproduction of the frescoes—some from the Hindu epics and the Ajanta Caves—representing the pure Hindu style, some from the Razm Namah—the famous work of the time of the Emperor Akbar prepared at the best time of the Indo-Persian School, and others from the Roman, Byzantine and ancient Greek schools to illustrate the Aryan influence. In the opinions of the architects the building itself is a museum illustrative of what is best in Rajputana and in its vicinity in its decoraivte architectural details. The exterior is as rich in its appearance as the interior in its collections. The zoo best in Rajputana is situated on either side of the highway running just in front of the Museum. The College looks like an American hotel amidst English lawns and the Hospital so much like the things one sees in town planning books.

The Jaipur Observatory situated in the City Palace and the largest of the five which were erected by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh and which

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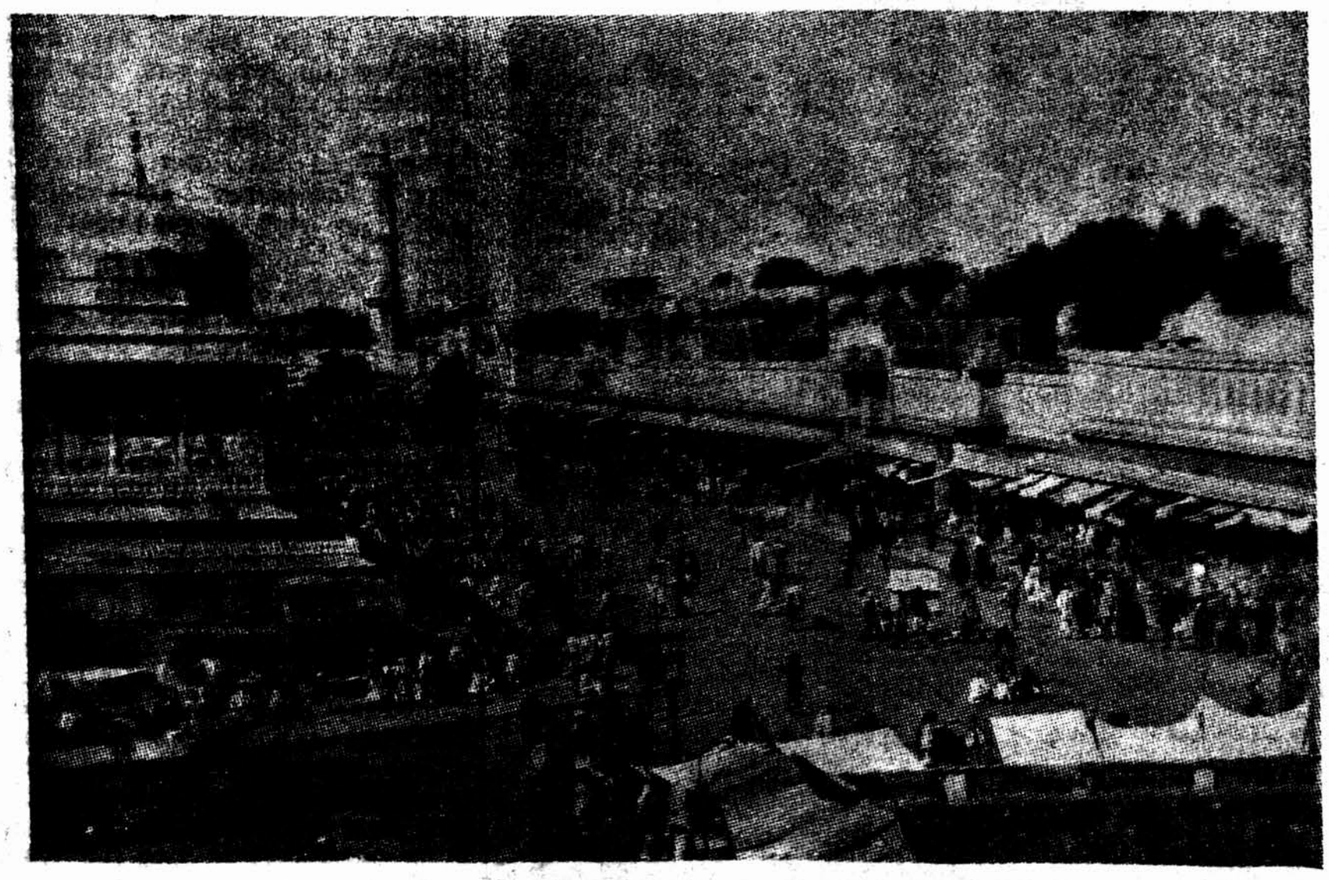


A fine view of a main street in Jaipur. Most of Jaipur's streets are broad, clean and uniform.

'A DREAM IN STONE'

Some Places Of Interest In Jaipur

HAWA MAHAL:

A vision of daring and dainty loveliness, nine stories of rosy masonry and delicate overhanging balconies, soaring with tire after tire of fanciful architecture in a pyramidical form, Hawa Mahal (Palace of Winds) possesses a beauty of its own.

OBSERVATORY:

Situated in the City Palace, it is the largest of five erected by Maharaj Sawai Jai Singh early in the 18th century at Delhi, Mathura, Benares, Ujjain and Jaipur.

CITY PALACE:

Inside the Palace, the first building seen is the majestic Mubarak Mahal, a delightful example of Hindu architecture which now shelters the Pothi Khana, the treasure trove of rare manuscripts and priceless paintings. Nearby is the State Armoury, which has also a varied collection containing several inscribed weapons. The palace holds within the Diwan-i-Am, the scene of many State durbars, the royal gardens with the Chandra Mahal on one side and the Badal Mahal on the other, with the temple of Govind Deoji in the middle.

PURANA GHAT:

Jaipur's Archaeological Museum is situated in one portion of the Ghat.

YAGYA-STAMBHA:

A pillar of dressed stone about 40 feet high with an octagonal base, commemorates the Vajpeya Yagya performed by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh, the founder of the City on the 28th July 1734.

GALTA:

The name given to a beautiful gorge in the hills eastward of the City. The gorge is crowded from top to bottom with tank and temples and places for the accommodation of devotees and pilgrims.

GAITOR:

Is situated in a deep valley under the shade of the Naharragarh Fort, Here are the cenotaphs of the Maharajas of Jaipur.

JAL MAHAL

This was designed as a Lake Palace and stands at the foot of the Amber Hills.

AMBER:

The ancient capital of the State lies to the north east of Jaipur, about seven miles from the city on the trunk road from Delhi to Ajmer. It is actually a city on hills.

SAWAI MAN SINGH MEDICAL COLLEGE & GENERAL HOSPITAL: The hospital near the Maharaja's College was built at a cost of nearly Rs. 30 lakhs.

BHAGWANTDAS-BARRACKS: Regarded as one of the best army buildings.

JAIPUR CLUB:

The main attraction of the Club is its polo ground.

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE: The degree college for girls, the Maharani's College, the Maharani Gayatri Devi Girls' School, all these form a group of educational institutions housed in fine buildings of their own.

Isharlet 7-1/2 furlongs; Hawa Mahals 5 furlongs; Maharaja's Palace 7 furlongs; Ajmeri Gate 4-3/4 furlongs; Museum 4-1/2 furlongs; Observatory 1 mile 3/4 furlongs; Purana Ghat 2 miles 2-1/2 furlongs; Galta 5 miles 4 furlongs; Getore 2 miles 4-1/2 furlongs; Yagnyastambha 3 miles; Medical College 1 mile 1/2 furlong: Bhagwant Dass Barracks 2 miles; Jaipur Club 2 miles 5 furlongs; /Sanganer Village 8 miles.

CONGRESS MEETS

FIRST SIX MONTHS

A Short Resume Of Activities Of Jaipur Government

(CONTRIBUTED)

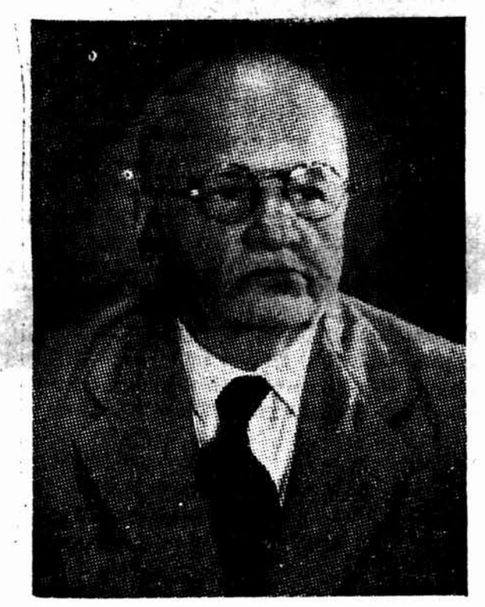
The new Ministry of Jaipur completed the first half-year of its regime on September 27.

Six months is too short a time to assess the achievements of a Government. The race has only begun: Today it is but the image of a world in progress and we are entitled to consider only the beginnings and the speed and the possibilities opened up by the first phase.

Jaipur has always maintained by a singular good fortune unbroken traditions of peace and steady progress. It is a tribute to the astute wisdom of her far-sighted rulers and the almost uncanny statesmanship and able stewardship of her Prime Ministers It is of the utmost importance that while the rest of India suffered untold throes in the birth of popular sovereignty, the foundations of politics changed here without the least agitation of strife Jaipur's quiet transition to full responsible government could be regarded as a unique example of 'freedom broadening down from precedent to precedent'. The State maintained too her time-old tradition of calm and harmony in the midst of the tragic communal holocaust and the highly inflammable period following the country's independence and partition.

New Ministry

The new Ministry was formed on March 27 last. Jaipur had already some popular element in the ministry prior to that. The first popular minister of Jaipur—and also of entire



Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Dewan of Jaipur

Rajputana—was Pt. Devi Shanker Tewari, and a year after the number had increased to three. The newly constituted cabinet consists of seven Ministers including Sir V. T. Krishnamachari as President and Dewan, Pt. Hiralal Shastri leader of the Congress Party, as Chief Minister, and two representatives of the Sardars. They are jointly responsible to the Legislature. A Committee is drawing up a new Constitution based on adult franchise and full responsible government.

The new Ministry took over at a critical juncture. Jaipur is an integral part of the Indian Union: And the Union Government itself has been passing through a time of stress and strain. It has been faced with problems unprecedented in history—problems which naturally leave a strong impress on all compenent parts. The advance of Jaipur has also been impeded on account of serious limitations imposed on her development plans by the uncertainty in atmosphere, inflation, the unavability of material and transport bottleneck. But Jaipur's popular ministers have stood up to the difficulties.

The very first act of the new Ministry after assuming charge was taking all State employees into confidence. They were told that the change in Government would in no way prejudice their position so long as they acted with integrity and honesty. Schemes were taken in hand to improve the lot of the lower-grade staff and to economise departmental expenditure. The Government is examining the proposals to increase their dearness allowance. The work of the anti-corruption committee was accelerated at the same time with a view to

(Continued On Page 21)

From 1885 to 1948 has been a long way, 63 years of changing fortunes and varying vicissitudes in the career of the Indian National Congress. From petitions and prayers to ultimate freedom, through boycott and Swadeshi, Council entry and constructive programme, civil disobedience and struggle within the citadels of power, through negotiations when possible and mass struggle when necessary, has been a glorious saga of service and sacrifice, of trials and anxieties, out of which all, Congress always came out with flying colours..

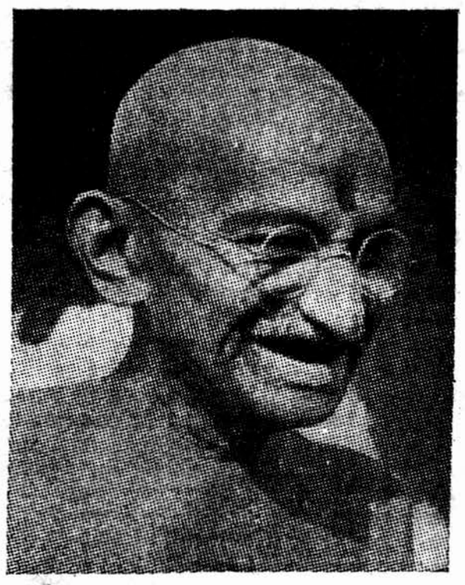
Today Congress, firmly seated on the pedestal of power, is facing the greatest test of all times. It is confronted with the task of not only solving our present problems but also of fulfilling its past promises. The attention of the people, therefore, inspite of the change in the significance of Congress sessions, is concentrated upon the Jaipur Congress.

IMPORTANT CONGRESS SESSIONS IN RETROSPECT

By Eleuterio Soares

The pomp and splendour associated with the open sessions of the Indian National Congress have always made them be looked upon as unique events in the life of the nation. This was particularly so during the pre-independence days, when the Congress was the virtual national parliament and its sessions served a great deal to whip up the interest and enthusiasm of the people and thus to enhance the prestige of the organisation and further the cause it had championed.

Many of these sessions, along with some of the routine and special sessions of the A.I.C.C., however, stand out as important land-marks in the history of India, indicating the various stages of the evolution of the Congress and eventually of the nation's progress towards its ultimate goal of independence. On the occasion of the first open session of the Congress in free India, it will be interesting,



Father of the Nation and Liberator of His Country

therefore, to recollect these historic events and appreciate the influence they have exerted on the destinies of our people.

Dadabhai Naoroji gave his people the Mantra of "Swaraj".

Birth Of Congress

The birth of the Congress, in 1885, itself was an unique event in the long and chequered history of the country, inspite of the fact that it came about through the inspiration of a British civilian and under the auspices of His Britannic Majesty's Government in India. Though Congress activities during the twenty-one years that followed its inception were mainly confined to the expressions of loyalty to the Crown, and the addressing of petitions and prayers for reforms, mostly of a social nature, the first session of the Congress in Bombay under the presidentship of W. C. Bonerjee, opened new horizons before the Indian public and constituted one of those many factors that have decisively influenced the course of India's history.

For the first time since the coming of alien rule, public spirited men in India had a legitimate platform to put their heads together and discuss the problems that confronted the people, and thus indicate, though to a restricted extent, the trends of public opinion in the country. Whether their petitions were fruitful in getting redress of public grievances or not, these pioneers were certainly national heroes, and their activities prepared the background for the bigger things that followed, the possibility of which neither the founders of the Congress nor these early stalwarts could have even dreamt of.

The petitions and prayers did not go on for ever, for the impact of changing times and circumstances was carrying on the natural process of evolution. A change in the mood of the Congress was first discernible at the Benares session of 1905. Presided over by the venerable Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who had come to the Congress "gadi" after a long record of

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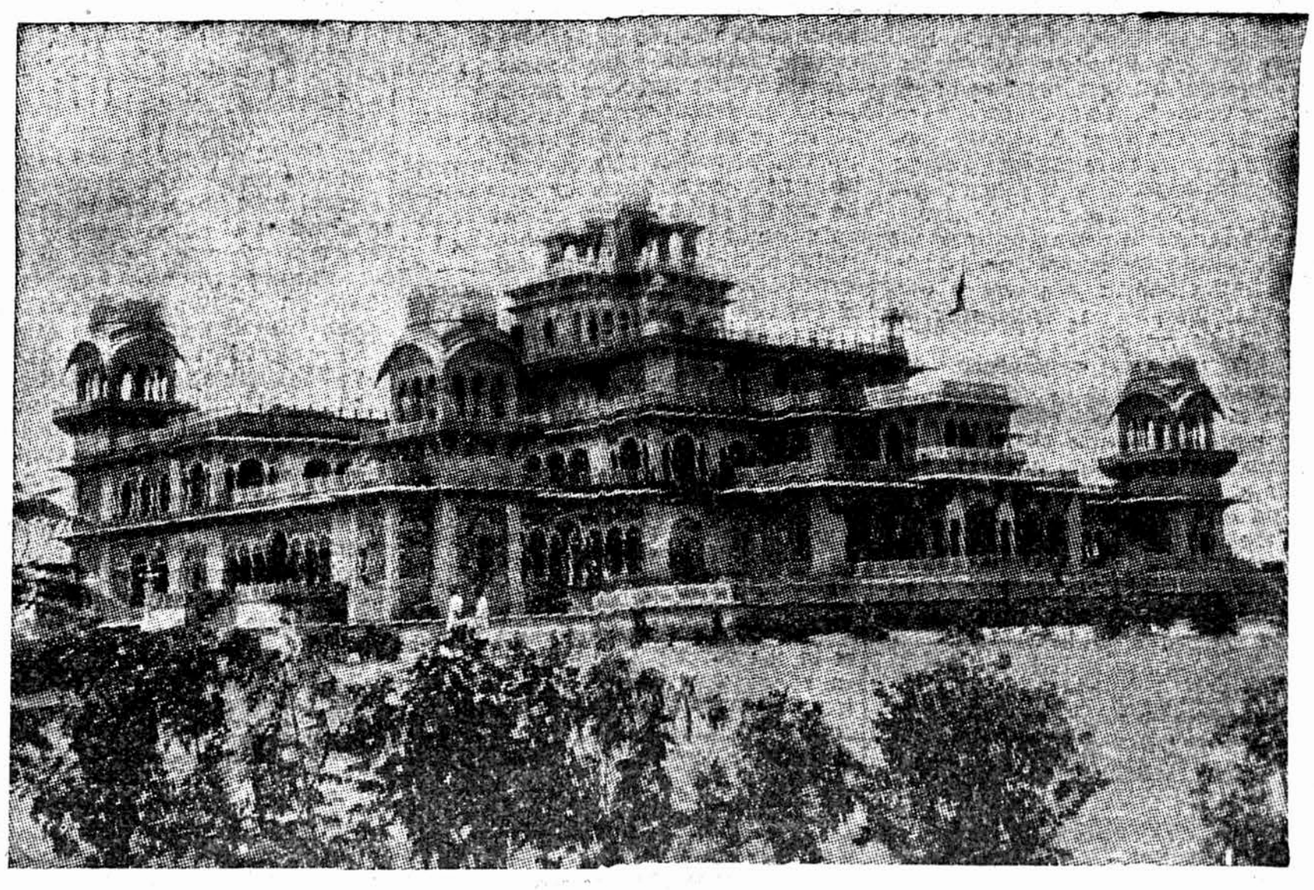
W. C. Bonerjee first President of Congress.



The Maharajah's Palace at Jaipur is one of the finest palaces in the east.

Over great areas of the earth, man, until recently, still moved from place to place, wearing out the land without a thought save for his immediate physical needs or because of a desire for quick profits to be robbed from the soil that might have served him permanently. Man has it in his power to stop this havoc. He also still has it in his power to remedy enough of the damage that he has caused to permit the survival of his civilization. The question is: Will he do it and will he do it in time?

The Living Paradox That Challenges Humanity

II

All the component parts in the machinery of nature are dependent upon each other. Remove any essential part and the machine breaks down. There are four major elements that make possible not only our life, but, to a large degree, the industrial economy upon which civilization rests; water, soil, plant life, from bacteria to forests; animal life, from protoza to mammals.

The last two of these elements, being alive and capable or reproduction, are referred to by conservationists as "renewable resources."

Water is fundamental to all life. Vegetation is composed mostly of water; more than 70 per cent of our own human body weight is water. Consequently, water must be generally available, and at all seasons, in habitable areas. Vegetation of all kinds, from trees to tomatoes, must have it regularly and adequately; animal life, including human beings, must similarly be able to depend on it, in season and out.

Regular and adequate water supply is dependent upon the preservation of extensive forests, especially in the watershed areas where streams and rivers have their sources. Water supply is also dependent upon vegetation cover in open country. When these natural conditions are too greatly disturbed, water supply diminishes or disappears. Springs dry up owing to the lowering of the underground water-table. Further, rains falling upon exposed lands, which have been improperly stripped of forest or other vegetation cover, are not held in the soils and consequently rush to stream or river beds so that violent fluctuations of drought and flood conditions are started, becoming cumulatively more severe.

EFFECTS OF EROSION

The surface of all the habitable or cultivable areas of the earth is—or rather, in its natural state, was—covered with a layer of productive topsoil. This covering varies considerably in thickness, but the average thickness over the earth as a whole is computed to be not more than one foot, and probably is less. In the United States, for example, topsoil is estimated to lie originally at an average depth of about seven or eight inches over the face of the land. As nearly as can be ascertained, it takes nature, under the most favourable conditions, including a good cover of trees, grass, or other protective vegetation, anywhere from three hundred to one thousand years or more to build a single inch of topsoil.

Yet, what may have taken a thousand years to build has, in places, been removed by erosion in a year or even in a single day. Wherever nature's balance is too greatly disturbed, accelerated erosion occurs, and man is continually upsetting the balance of nature, because of what he considers his immediate need, not looking even a few years into the future; or because of ignorance and greed.

Erosion comes about through the exposure of land by wrong use or by overuse, by the careless removal of its protecting cover of grass or forests, or by denying it the constant water supply which it must have, for the growth of protective vegetation. Any or all of these practices expose the topsoil, so that it can be blown away by winds or washed away by rain-storms. Thus, land is often gullied into useless badlands that may be and frequently are impossible to restore.

Perhaps, the most widespread, and certainly the most insidious, sort of erosion is called sheet erosion, which, as its name implies, is the more or less even removal of soil in thin layers, a little at a time, by the steady action of wind or water. Often, it results from the gradual movement of soil material from higher land to lower. Inconspicuous in its immediate consequences, it is a type of erosion most difficult to guard against.

NATURE'S INTERDEPENDENCE

To produce food, man makes clearings in forests or, in areas of natural grassland, turns the protective sod for planting. He plants his grain or other crops one year, and then the next year, and the next, too often leaving his fields bare and unprotected from the elements in the stormy seasons between harvests. In flat country, the processes of erosion are less apparent though still present. On sloping lands, comprising the great majority of the earth's cultivable areas, erosion is active and eventually fatal, unless man controls it, which he too rarely does. As man's yield of food from a field dwindles with each harvest, he looks about for a new place to plant, leaving the old one to the fate that erosion will complete. Proper agricultural methods, now well understood, are capable of preventing this destructive cycle of events.

Yet over great areas of the earth, man, until recently, still moved from place to place, wearing out the land without a thought save for his timmediate physical needs or because of a desire for quick profits to be robbed from the soil that might have served him permanently. Faulty methods of agriculture, overgrazing of grasslands, and indiscriminate cutting down or burning of forests have seriously weakened our own country, as I shall show in my next article.

There is another major cause of loss of the inter-dependent resources of forests and soils. In a way, it is one of the crowning ironies of human life today. This is the warfare of man with himself. The urgency of demand for forest products during the war just ended has accelerated the destruction of fast-vanishing forest reserves in many countries, while the pressure upon agriculture for high-speed crop production have been so great that they have led to the mining of crop lands for quick returns rather than encouraging their orderly use. The after-effects will be felt for decades, and in many areas, the loss will be irreparable, because of the denudation through erosion that follows the stripping of forest covers and the misuse of agricultural lands.

OVERUSING OF LAND

There could be no situation that better exemplifies the dire consequences of overusing the land for purposes of trade or profit than that of the growth of the sheep industry in Australia, which has been an effort to gain more from the land than it is capable of producing. From a temporary point of view, the Australian people have gained quick returns from the sheep industry, but the long-term or permanent health of the land has suffered greatly.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, England had become the world's most important centre for the production of woollen goods, and the spindles and looms of Yorkshire were demanding greater and greater quantities of wool. At that time, English manufacturers were buying most of their wool in Europe either from the Spaniards or from the Germans. Spanish wool, however, was not retaining its quality and English buyers were switching to the wool of excellent quality that came from the Saxon Merino sheep. Wool growers of northern Europe, however, had to struggle with the rigors of a severe winter climate and this situation pointed the way to Australia's great opportunity whereby the then most wretched of British colonies could pay its way and even win its position as a commonwealth by contributing to the stupendous energy of England's economic expansion.

By 1832, following a couple of decades of experimental breeding, the wool of Australian sheep was judged equal to the finest Saxon. The boast was made by Australian colonizers that their country "contained tracts of land adapted for pasture so boundless that no assignable limits may be set to the number of fine wool sheep which can be raised" and from that time on, English manufacturers depended increasingly upon Australian wool, and English capital assumed great influence in the development of this industry. In effect, wool provided the economic impulse that opened up the Australian continent and, incidentally, provided one of the reasons for the early overcutting of forests in the ill-considered attempt to get more pasture land at so great a cost to Australia's present-day land economy.

Anyone who has not seen herds of sheep, each numbering several thousand animals, has no conception of the damage to the land of which they are capable. Both sheep and goats are close-cropping animals and unchoosing in their readiness to eat all kinds of living plants, even to their roots. Further, the plant cover that is not consumed is trampled and injured by the thousands of hoofs. When their numbers are not properly balanced or controlled, these animals are one of the major causes of injury to the surface of the land, of erosion and of eventual desolation. So, it has been since before the days of Christ. So it has proved in many parts of Australia and New Zealand.

HAVOC BY RABBITS

It was a sorry day for Australia when an early colonizer from England packed a few innocent-looking rabbits aboard ship and sailed for his new home in the land "down under". This individual, whoever he was, together with occasional others who did likewise has unwittingly cost the Australian people monetary losses that run into hundreds of millions of dollars and have caused injury to the land resources of Australia, much of it even of a permanent nature, that is beyond computation. Each and all of these men were blind to the fact that the predatory animals that existed in Australia, such as dingoes and several species of hawks, would be incapable of acting as automatic natural controls in keeping a rabbit population in balance. The subsequent importation of wild foxes, as a control measure, proved a complete failure. Nothing short of a thorough advance knowledge of the intricacies of wild-life ecology could have prevented the avalanche of trouble that continue even to this day.

The first record of the existence of rabbits in a wild condition in any Australian state appeared in 1827, but the menace really dates from 1859 when the clipper Lightning arrived in Hobson's Bay with twentyfour wild rabbits for Thomas Austin of Barwon Park near Geelong. These were liberated and within three years rabbits first began to be referred to as a pest. Six years later, Austin had killed off some twenty thousand rabbits on his own and adjoining properties but was confounded at being forced to estimate that there were at least ten thousand left. At about the time of their introduction into Victoria, there is recorded the ironical touch that a man was charged at the Colac police department with having shot a rabbit property of one John Robertson of Glen Alvie, and was fined ten pounds, in accordance, no doubt, with the old poaching laws of England, where game was the property of the landowner. A few years later, Robertson's attempt to stamp out the rabbits cost him £5000.

Within the next thirty years, the animals multiplied to such a degree and migrated so widely that they became a pest of the most critical kind practically throughout the Commonwealth. In the seven years, from 1883 to 1890, the New South Wales Government was forced to spend not less than £1,543,000 in its attempt to control the scourage, and today rabbit control both in Australia and in New Zealand is a financial load upon every community. Many methods of eradicating this pest have been attempted. In Western Australia, more than two thousand miles of fencing was erected at a cost of almost £500,000, but after it was all up, it was found that some rabbits were already on the other side of the fence! Unfortunately, with the compulsory use of poison for rabbits, there has been a very great destruction of wild life as well as live-stock, and phosphorous poisoning, employed for rabbit control, has been one of the principal causes of death among the marsupials and native birds.

STRANGE PSYCHOPATHIC EFFECTS

The feeling of concern and apprehension regarding rabbits as a pest has even had psychopathic effects, as is illustrated by the testimony of a witness before one of the parliamentary commissions. This witness, who happened to live in one of the arid regions of South Australia, where rabbits were a real curse, stated that the rabbits in his part of the country had developed a long neck and miniature hump indicative of their capacity of living for long periods without water.

These animals actually, when pressed to it, can live on bark and thus have been the cause of wide-spread killing of scrub growth by ring barking it, in addition to consuming millions of seedlings. Another observer has pointed out that rabbits eat the hearts of pastures by their habit of selective feeding, taking the best grasses and leaving the worst, and have in effect been the cause of creating new deserts. A writer in the Australian Encyclopedia estimated that "with the removal of the rabbit, the capacity of the Commonwealth in carrying live-stock would be increased by 25 per cent". This may be some what of an exaggeration, especially now that in the better pastoral lands, the rabbit is fairly well under control.

There are at least a few entries on the credit side of the rabbit ledger, such as the use of the animal for its fur, as well as its food value, as evidenced by the fact that in the decade ending in 1924, 157 million frozen rabbits were exported and in the same period, Australia exported more than 700 million skins. But, the harm done to Australia by the unwitting sections of a few of the early colonizers is and will continue to be irreparable.

HUMAN ADAPTABILITY

The essence of man's situation is slowly becoming obvious. His physical adaptability, in the pattern of piological history, provided until recently its own guarantee of his survival. Today, one cannot think of man as detached from the environment that he himself has created. True, one never actually was justified in doing so. Yet, even as recently as the latter years of the last century, the projections of man's mind in the form of the physical changes he was effecting on the earth itself were not of sufficient extent to be recognised as a new profound change in the evolution and even in the destiny of mankind.

The ground work has been laid in earlier centuries. The explosion, world-shaking, has occurred in this one. The mechanical, chemical, and electrical sciences, man's mind-extensions, are changing the earth. A concept lately expressed speaks of man as now becoming for the first time a "large-Scale Geological Force." The present world-wide disturbance in human civilization can at least partially be accounted for by the havoc that man is working upon his natural environment. These disturbances will unquestionably increase in violence, even to the point of social disintegration, if the present velocity of destruction of the earth's living resources continues.

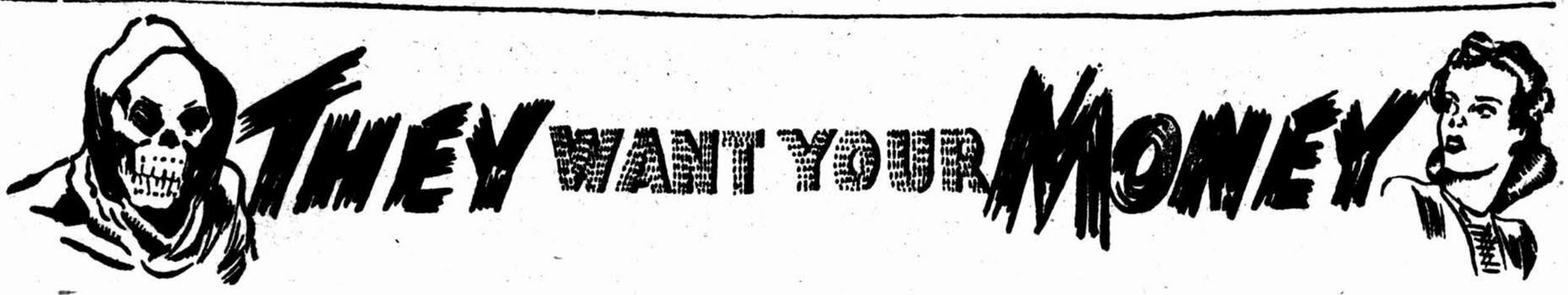
Man has it in his power to stop this havoc. He also still has it in his power to remedy enough of the damage that he has caused to permit the survival of his civilization. The question is: Will he do it and will he do it in time?

MAN MUST CO-OPERATE WITH NATURE

The tide of the earth's population is rising, the reservoir of the earth's living resources is falling. Technologists may outdo themselves in the creation of artificial substitutes for natural subsistence, and new areas, such as those in tropical or sub-tropical regions, may be adapted to human use, but even such resources or developments cannot be expected to offset the present terrific attack upon the natural life-giving elements of the earth.

There is only one solution: Man must recognise the necessity of cooperating with nature. He must temper his demands and use and conserve the natural living resources of this earth in a manner that alone can provide for the continuation of his civilization. The final answer is to be found only through comprehension of the enduring processes of nature. The time for defiance is at an end.

(This is a second instalment of extracts from Mr. Osborn's new book "Our Plundered Planet" appeared in "The Atlantic Monthly" and we are publishing the same through the courtesy of "The Atlantic Monthly" The first instalment appeared in our issue of Sunday last. A further instalment will appear next Sunday.)



Burglar-proof safes do not really exist; there are only safes that resists the "peterman's" efforts for such a long time that it is not worth his while trying to break them, declares Louis C.S. Mansfield, author of the standard police text-book, "Handbook of Detection". In this article he explodes some detective-story fallacies about combination locks and describes how the safebreaker really works.

NO SAFE IS SAFE FROM THEM

BY LOUIS C. S. MANSFIELD

EVER since manufacturers first started making burglar-proof safes, there has been a constant battle going on betwen the legitimate experts who design the safes and the criminal experts who open them.

No sooner did the manufacturer think up a method of making the safe stronger and more resistant to attack than the "peterman" or "yegg" (safe-breaker) thought up a new method of breaking it open.

For many years it looked as if the manufacturer had won the battle. Tougher and stronger steel alloys, fire and flame-resistant linings and more elastic metals which bend and buckle under explosives but which do not crack easily, made it more and more difficult for the hard-working safe-breaker to carry on his business.

The result was that the old race of "petermen"—the real artists at the work—was fast dying out.

However, in the past few years, safe-robbery seems to be on the increase throughout the world and although the majority of the criminals concerned seem to be men who use brute force instead of brains an increasing number of the cases now show the touch of the old-time expert.

There are almost as many ways of opening a safe as there are types of safe made and the expert crook makes makes it its business to study every one of them so that he will know how best to tackle a particular type of safe quickly when he meets it in future.

They Use "Can-Openers"

Although manufacturers advertise their wares as "burgler-proof" what they really mean is "burglar-resistant". The trend is to make the safe so tough that it will take the cracksman too long to open. Many a criminal has had to leave the half-finished job at dawn solely because he was beaten by the time element.

That is why there is a tendency for the modern safe-gangs to concentrate on safes not heavier than, say, five or six hundrd-weights which they can carry away in a motor-truck and open it at their leisure somewhere else.

Many of these smaller safes are what are called "rip-jobs". They are opened with a "tin-opener' or "can-opener"—an instrument rather like a large edition of the household article from which it gets its name. It has a tough steel sectional handle about four or five feet long and a blade varying from three to six inches in length.

Using hard steel drills the safe-breaker makes a hole big enough to *insert the end of his "tin-opener" The leverage of the long handle enables him to exert terrific force and he merely ripe up the side, or back, or the bottom, like a housewife opening a tin of sardines.*

"Blow Jobs"

In another type of "rip job" the "peterman" drills a hole in one of the top corners of the safe door just big enough to take the point of a very strong tapered crowbar.

Many safes are made with a single-piece steel plate on the outside of the door.

Placing the point of the crowbar in the hole he has drilled. the safe-breaker heaves and tugs until he rips this front plate almost completely off the door. Since the front plate protects the locking mechanism, the rest is easy.

Large safes, of course, cannot be carried away and have to be opened where they stand, either by the use of explosives, by means of an oxy-acetylene flame, or by punching out the locking device or by cutting a hole in the sides, or back, sufficiently large for the crook to get his hand in and remove the valuables.

The "peterman" is at his best when doing a "blow job" (using explosives). The explosive may be either solid or liquid and the way he uses it depends entirely on the weaknesses of the safe concerned.

The liquid explosive is called "soup". It gets its name from the fact that it is made by rendering down sticks of gelignite— frequently in an ordinary household saucepan over an ordinary gas flame.

Maybe he will blow open the safe with a "jamb-shot" or a "lock-shot". As the name implies, the "jamb-shot" is fired against the jamb of the door.

Avoiding Noise

The cracksman uses a special hammer with a lead head to reduce noise and a tough steel chisel with a finely tapered edge. Placing the edge of the chisel against the very fine crack where the door meets the body of the safe, he pounds away at it with his lead hammer until he makes the door spring slightly—usually only a few *thousandths of an inch. Then he seals the door crack all around with ordinary household soap leaving a lip or ledge at the top of the door.*

Into this lip, he pours the "soup" and lets it trickle gently into the crack. The "soup" seeps down around the door to the bottom. After a while, the "peterman" picks away some of the soap from the bottom of the door and lets the excess "soup" flow back into his bottle.

Next, he fastens a detonator to the door with more soap. Generally he prefers to use electrically fired detonators because then he can set them off with the battery of his torch.

Finally, he pulls up the rug off the floor and places it over the safe before packing the front with heavy account books and things of that nature to deaden the explosion and to reduce the noise.

Skilled Work

It is what happens when the "soup" explodes that tells the detectives whether they are dealing with an expert or merely with an amateur who is just starting out.

Providing the safe-breaker has judged the amount of explosive properly, there will be very little noise and the door will swing open on its hinges. But if he has used too much, not only will he blow the door completely off but will also make enough noise to rouse the entire neighbourhood.

Many modern safes are so made that the door cannot be sprung. In that case the "poterman" may try a "lock shot"

He drills a small hole through the door into the locking-chamber. Shaking off a piece of solid gelignite about one-and-a-half inches long he cuts it up into very small pieces and packs it into the locking chamber before pushing the detonator in.

When the gelignite "lets go" (explodes) it blows the locking mechanism to bits and all he has to do to open the door is to turn the handle.

Failing either of these two methods, he may have to drill a hole through into the body of the safe and drop the explosive in bit by bit.

Combination Locks

Novelists used to be very fond of telling us about the supercracksman—the gentleman crook—who sandpapered the tips of his fingers to make them ultra sensitive. This mythical criminal was supposed to be able to open any combination lock on a safe by turning the dial gently and feeling the tumblers fall.

The real expert can open the vast majority of combination locke easily enough. But that is not the way he does it.

Generally, he simply hammers off the dial and then uses a centre punch to punch the spindle completely back, so releasing the locking device. If the dial is too firmly set to be hammered off he makes use of a small but very strong steel plate which has a strong bolt threaded through each of the four corners.

This plate has a V-shaped notch cut in the centre which is slipped under the knob of the dial. The cracksman then tightens each of the bolts in turn. The bolts go clear through the plate and the ends rest on the front of the safe door so that, as he tightens them, they press the steel plate outwards. Bit by bit, as he tightens the bolts, they force the knob and dial completely off the door.

"Shell" Hamilton's Dodge

It was "Shell" Hamilton, the notoricus American safe-breaker who invented a very clever technique for opening the combination locks fitted by one particular firm of safe manufacturers.

The [illegible] this particular lock was held in by screws. This made it simple for Mamilton.

When he intended to rob a particular safe he made no fewer than three different visits to the premises. On the first occasion, he undid the screws holding the plate and slipped a circular piece of paper under the dial.

The next day, when the owner opened the safe, the dial made a number of indentations in the hidden paper.

Hamilton's second visit was merely to remove the paper and take it away so that he could study it in comfort. The indentations told him the exact combination, which he used to open the safe on his third, and last, visit.

Although the exy-acetylene flame is one of the most useful tools in the safe-breaker's outfit, it is not often he can use it. In the first place, only an experienced mechanic can handle the oxy flame successfully. It takes quite a lot of training to know just how much oxygen to mix with the acetylene gas to get the proper temperature.

Even then, it means having to carry a lot of very heavy, and extremely bulky gear—an oxygen cylinder, a gas tank, burners and a long length of hose.

How To Foil Safe-Breakers

That is why, nowadays, these "torch" jobs as they are called, are usually confined to the smaller types of safe which the criminals are able to carry away bodily to work on them in the privacy of a garage or a back-garden shed.

When the safe cannot be moved, the gear is usually hidden somewhere about the premises in day time before the job is carried out. In that way, there is much less chance of the crooks being found moving suspicious materials about the streets at dead of night.

The best way to avoid being robbed by a safe-breaker is to keep your money in the bank and not in a safe!! Safe-breakers only concentrate on places where they know, by having found out in advance that there is likely to be quite a lot of valuables to be found. If he knows that you keep your valuables in the bank, he's not going to worry about trying to open your safe.

Of course, many business people have to keep the money and valuables in safes. In that case if they are wise, they will buy a very heavy modern safe and protect it with one of the many electrical burglar-alarms made specially for the purpose. If, as many businessmen do you use a safe merely to hold your account books in case of fire, it might be wiser never to lock it.

Many a man has paid out a lot of money for a very expensive safe only to have it completely ruined by a safe-breaker who thought it held a lot of valuables. Had it been kept unlocked, the cracksman could have looked inside, satisfied himself that there was nothing worth stealing and moved on to some other place without leaving a ruined safe behind him.

PICTURE TRANSMISSION BY TELEGRAPH

How It Is Done

Britain has resumed transmitting pictures overseas by telegraph. This service was suspended in the early days of the war and was restored just prior to the opening of the Olympic Games in London.

The pictures are transmitted by fixing the photograph or manuscript around a small drum which is then rotated at an even speed. A tiny beam of light plays over the whole of the picture while it is revolving. The reflection from the surface of the picture activates a photo-cell which generates a small current whose strength is govered by the amount of reflected light. This current is then amplified and passed over the telephone circuit to the receiving station where it is transformed once again into light waves. These are reflected on to a film or sensitivated paper fixed on a drum revolving at exactly the same speed as the transmitter. The picture is then developed by ordinary photographic technique.

The actual transmission of a picture is only a matter of minutes. A test photograph sent to Sweden from London was received and developed in 11 minutes.

Important Congress Sessions In Retrospect

(Continued From Page 5)

public service in the Servants of India Society and with valuable political experience gained as a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, Congress was evidently affected by the general ferment in the country generated by the Bengal partition issue

A Turning Point

But the real turning point in the evolution of the Congress was the Calcutta session of 1906 The President of that Congress was the redoubtable Dadabhai Naorojee, and in his presidential address for the first time he used the word "Swaraj" which ever since has remained the catchword of Indian nationalism. For the first time in its history also the Congress threw away the garb of loyal subserviency and embarked on an agressive programme, which in terms of the circumstances then prevailing was nothing short of a revolutionary policy

Boycott of foreign goods, national education and the demand for Swaraj took the place of humble petitions and prayers. The hand-loom and cottage industries in consequence received a tremendous fillip and institutions imparting national education distinct from that which was imparted in the Government and Government-controlled schools and colleges, sprang up all over the country. The lamb suddenly began to show signs of turning into a wolf and Congress attitude towards the Government of the day assumed a defiant tone

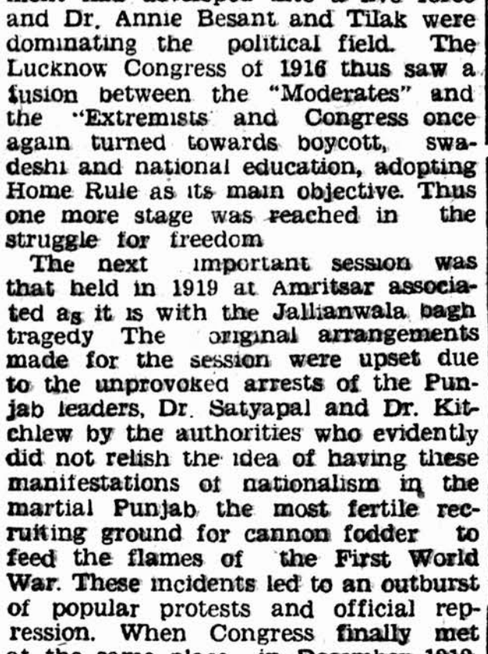
All this caused considerable alarm to the "Moderates" and a crisis arose in the internal affairs of the Congress. The moderates led by Sir Pherozesna Mehta manouevred to shift the venue for the 1907 Congress originally fixed at Nagpur, an "Extremist" stronghold, to Surat. The "Extremists" led by the Maharashtrian leader Lokmanya Tilak stood firm and the 1907 session in consequence was wrecked and was later followed by a National Convention at Allahabad in 1908 which adopted a moderate constitution for the Congress.

The 1908 session of the Congress held in Madras, under the presidentship of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, and under the patronage of the provincial satrap, is, therefore, noted for the temporary Congress lapse into moderate politics in preference to a revolutionary programme. Things continued to progress in the same direction till 1915 Congress session in Bombay presided over by Sir Satyandra Prasana Sinha, who latter became Lord Sinha.

Home Rule As Objective

By this time the Home Rule movement had developed into a live force and Dr. Annie Besant and Tilak were dominating the political field. The Lucknow Congress of 1916 thus saw a fusion between the "Moderates" and the "Extremists and Congress once again turned towards boycott, swadeshi and national education, adopting Home Rule as its main objective. Thus one more stage was reached in the struggle for freedom

The next important session was that held in 1919 at Amritsar associated as it is with the Jallianwala bagh tragedy The original arrangements made for the session were upset due to the unprovoked arrests of the Punjab leaders, Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew by the authorities who evidently did not relish the idea of having these manifestations of nationalism in the martial Punjab the most fertile recruiting ground for cannon fodder to feed the flames of the First World War. These incidents led to an outburst of popular protests and official repression. When Congress finally met at the same place in December 1919, Mahatma Gandhi encountered considerable difficulty in inducing the Congress to condemn mob violence.



Sarojini Naidu, first Indian woman President of Congress.

Gandhiji Takes Up Leadership

Gandhiji, however, emerged as the foremost leader of the Congress when at the special session held at Calcutta in 1920 he stepped into the vacant chapals of Lokmanya Tilak, who was no more. This session presided over by C. Vijaraghavachariar, is associated with the inauguration of the first full-fledeged non-co-operation movement and paved the way for the adoption of the "attainment of Swaraj through legitimate and peaceful means" as the Congress objective at the annual session in Nagpur in the same year.

So also the Ahmedabad Congress (1921) is connected with Gandhiji's civil-disobedience movement and the no-tax campaigns of Bardoli and Anand. The Chauri Chaura episode, however, upset the plans for a country-wide campaign and with Gandhiji's arrest, civil-disobedience soon passed into the background. A controversy then arose about council-entry and Congress as well as the committee appointed to gauge public opinion towards civil-disobedience were hopelessly divided over the issue.

The special session in Delhi in 1923, however, evolved through the statesmanship of Maulana Azad, an acceptable compromise formula, which permitted Congressmen to enter the councils on their individual responsibility while the Congress as an organisation would continue to boycott them. The Belgaum session in the following year, though otherwise not particularly important, is known for the only term of Mahatma Gandhi's presidentship fo the Congress, over which in later years he wielded an undisputed sway without even being a member of the organisation.

The Cawnpore Congress of 1925 is important for two reasons. It was a triumph for the cause of women's emancipation in India and for the first time an Indian woman, the colourful Sarojini Naidu was elevated to the highest honour the nation could bestow on any individual. Secondly it was marked for the split that occurred between those who favoured council-entry and those who stood for constructive programme. The battles between the 'changers' and 'no-changers' began in right earnest at the Patna session of the A.I.C.C., but it was not long before the moderates were forced by circumstances to change their attitude and make common cause with the rest. The fusion occurred in 1930, but before that the Calcutta Congress (1928) presided over by one of the leading moderates, Motilal Nehru himself, addressed an ultimatum to the British Government to institute Dominion Status in India within a year Though nothing came out of the ultimatum the Calcutta Congress marked the end of an era and the begining of another.

Independence As Goal

With 1929 begins a new era of independence and progressive nationalism The Lahore Congress, 1929, set up a new milestone in the history of the struggle for freedom by declaring. Independence as the Congress objective. Pandit Nehru, in the full bloom of his youth, piloted the Independence resolution from the chair and placed before the country a new ideal which has eversince inspired countless patriots to rise to great heights of heroism and self-sacrifice. That was the beginning of the observance of the Independence Day on the 26th of January every year, when people all over the country pledged themselves to strugle till India reached her declared goal.

Then followed long periods of civil-disobedience campaigns and active struggle till May 1934, when on Gandhiji's advice the A.I.C.C. at its meeting at Patna decided to suspend the movement. Before this at its Karachi session of 1931 the Congress had adopted its Fundamental Rights resolution under the presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Ultimately the Bombay session of 1934, presided over by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, decided to accept the Government's challenge and to participate in the general elections for the Central Assembly, a decision which brought the Congress a thumping victory at the polls

Provincial Autonomy

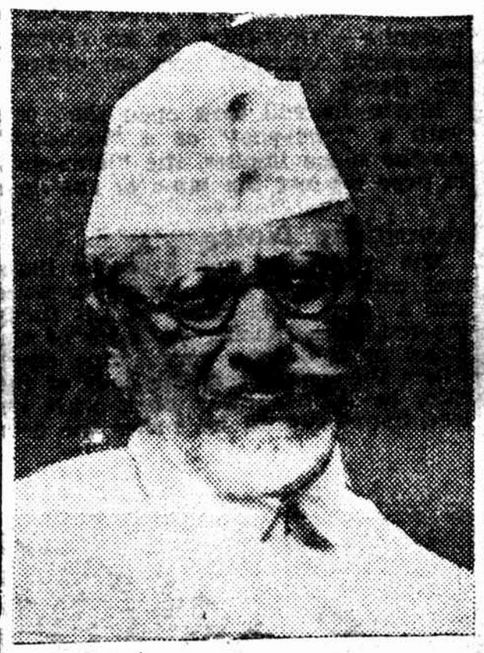
Then came provincial autonomy and Congress administration in seven out of the eleven provinces. The Congress had now to play a new role of formulating policies for the guidance of the provincial Governments and of co-ordinating the work of the Congress ministries. In view of the predominantly agricultural tone of our economy the most important statement of policy was the directive on Agrarian Reforms given to the Congress Ministries by the Lunknow session (1936) presided over by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This session is also known for the emergence of the socialist and communist groups in the Congress, a fact that became clearer at the Faizpur session of the A.I.C.C. in the same year.

The elevation of Subhas Bose to the Congress "gadi" at the Haripura session in 1938 was a definite encouragement to the leftist elements. This session is also known for the support it gave to the U.P. and Berar ministries who had fallen out with the provincial Governors, the latter having in consequence to relent, thus establishing a precedent through which Congress ministries were able to function with a greater degree of freedom from interference by the provincial Governors.

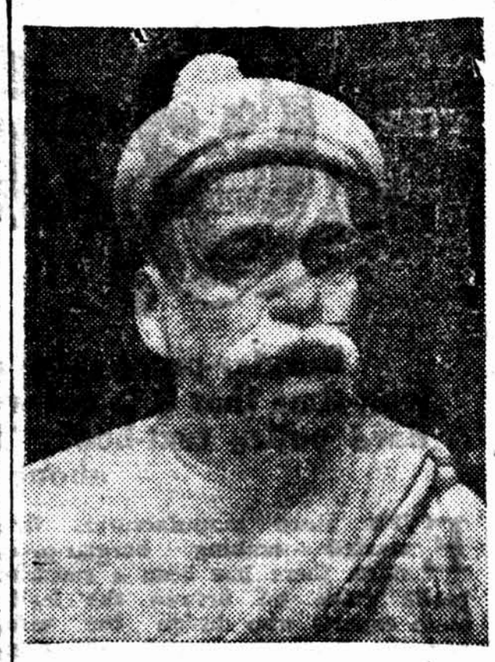
The leftist-rightist tangle came to a head in 1939 when Subhas Bose was re-elected President of the Tripura Congress defeating the present president-elect who had the backing of the High Command. This development led to a crisis in the Congress affairs and the resignation of Subhas Bose who organised the Forward Bloc. Things were looking dark, but the recall of Dr. Rajendra Prasad to the Congress "gadi" somehow patched up the matters and the new president was able to hold an even balance between the rightist and the other leftist groups who might have followed the example of Subhas Bose

"Quit India" Call

Matters, in the meanwhile, were reaching a breaking point on the international stage and with the outbreak of the War the Congress ministries resigned, thus taking Congress once again to the path of mass struggle. After a series of fruitless negotiations and the individual satyagraha movement the A. I. C. C. met in Bombay in August 1942, under the presidentship of Maulana Azad and gave the "Quit India" call. The "Do or die" campaign unleashed the fury of the storm that was gathering underground the aftermath of which is too fresh in our minds to need any recollection. The Government succeeded in supressing the popular upsurge but before long it was obvious that "Quit India" was no empty phrase and that India was definitely lost to the British Empire.



Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presided over the 1942 August A.-I.C.C. which adopted the "Quit India" resolution.



Lokmanya Tilak declared swaraj to be the birthright of every Indian

Fresh in our minds also are the circumstances the general tension and the atmosphere of uncertainty, in which the Meerut Congress met under the presidentship of Acharya J. B. Kripalani. The A. I. C. C. sessions that followed during 1947 were mainly routine sessions called not so much to formulate new policies but to approve of decisions to which the Working Committee was already committed.

Congress has since fulfilled its major objective and during the first year of freedom the most important session of the A. I. C. C was held in Bombay last May, when a new constitution for the Congress was adopted and final approval was given to the report of the Economic Programme sub-committee. It was organised on the lines of an open session. This time the A. I. C. C also met for the first time without the Socialist complement, who had already found their way out of the Congress.

Task Before Jaipur

And now comes the Jaipur Congress of 1948. From 1885—1948 has been a long way 63 years of changing fortunes and carying vicitudes. From petitions and prayers to ultimate freedom through boycott and swadeshi, council entry and constructive programme, civil disobedience and struggle within the citadels of power, through negotiations when possible and mass struggle when necessary has been a glorious saga of service and sacrifice of trials and anxieties out of which all Congress always came out with flying colours.

Today Congress, firmly seated on the pedestal of power, is facing the greatest test of all times. It is confronted with the task of not only solving our present problems but also of fulfilling its past promises. The attention of the people therefore, inspite of the change in the significance of Congress sessions in the altered circumstances consequent upon the dawn of freedom, is concentrated upon the Jaipur Congress.

Will, then, the Jaipur Congress turn out to be, yet another momentous session of the Congress, and initiate yet another new era in the history of India an era of prosperity and contentment to our teeming millions?

Let us wait and see

TRUTH IN BEAUTY

These clusters of flowers are burning with lightning
That joy doth stream ov'r currents and bowers,
And smiles enkindle the dreams with showers
Of raptures that pant with kisses abright'ning
When music doth shrill thro' the zephyrs bright
Thro' the leaves and eddies that dance like fire
And sunbeams jostle with wings; desire
Comes rippling thro the music of light.
I feel my heart's ov'rflowing with pleasure,
Ov'rflowing with eddying lustres of heaven
And I'm bathed in purest blisses at even
To wing in glory with inward treasure
The far horizons glisten with mornings clear
And morning comes flooding my gates with mirth
And my pipe vibrates with tremendous birth
Of Beauty in Truth and Truth in Beauty here.

—M. Mohon.

SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

Revival of Pentangular. Waning popularity of Cricket. No interest, though Communal. Legacy of the past. Highest penalty. Strange type of love Natural apathy. Welcome sign International Pentangular. Introduction of professionalism. Apathy of leading clubs.

Should we revive the communal Pentangular? That is a question which has been raised by A. S. de Mello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India. At the reception given by the Progressive Group to the West Indies Cricket team de Mello bemoaned the waning popularity of cricket in Bombay which he attributed to the sad demise of the Pentangular. If the Communal festival was started again, he felt sure "the home of Indian cricket" would become alive again too

The Communal Carnival has been "the father, mother and nurse" of Indian Cricket, Tony pointed out to his admiring hearers. In the absence of this consolidated Holy Trinity, Indian cricket has lost all its fertility. vitality and even longivity. So the only way to regain the productivity of the soil is that we must bring back to life "the old Father, mother and nurse" in the shape of the Communal Show.

WANING POPULARITY OF CRICKET

I can fully appreciate de Mello's strength and depth of feeling in regard to the diminishing popularity of the game in its very home. I am prepared to concede that it is mainly due to the burial of the Pentangular the love of Bombay's fans for cricket has vanished. At the same time I am inclined to believe that people are getting tired of this long duration game.

How many people can afford the luxury of spending hour after hour and day after day on..a single match? The tournament takes as many as thirteen days. And this is not the only one to watch. The Tests and other matches add to this period a substantial space of time.

The question of living has developed a difficult problem for the common man. While he is worrying as to how to make both ends meet, those who have made their fortune during the last World War are worried about the safety of their ill-gotten gains. They have no time for such frivolous things as sport

NO INTEREST, THOUGH COMMUNAL

However that may be, the fact remains that people have no stomach for cricket. Matches are still being played on communal basis. But few people turn out to witness them. In the pre-war days, they used to attract big crowds—even though they were only friendly engagements. Now they have been given a competitive character—in the shape of a League. Still they do not command the interest of the various communities at large.

The Communal Gymkhanas and Clubs now boast of more members than ever before. Some of them like the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana have a long list of applicants for membership on their waiting lists. Still the members do not care to watch a contest with their rival Gymkhanas. Doesn't it conclusively prove that cricket has lost its hold on the younger as well as the older generations? Some of the older folks may wail and mope for their old love,—the Pentangular.—but their number is negligible nok

LEGACY OF THE PAST

I may be wrong in my conclusions. It is quite possible that the revival of the communal festival may recall the enthusiasm of the past and make the Brabourne Stadium hum again with life and activity It is likely that the empty stands may fill up again and pay rich dividends to the C.C.I. and the various communal institutions.

But have we forgotten the recent past so soon? Is our memory so short that we have forgotten the legacy of communalism even when we are suffering terribly from its corroding influence?

The division and vivisection of our dear motherland, the transplantation of millions of innocent souls from one section to the other, their untold sufferings, humiliation and losses, and on the top of it all the brutal assassination of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, ought to warn us severely against retracing our steps.

HIGHEST PENALTY

We do not want any communalism in our country—least of all its display in any shape or form. We have paid the highest penalty, which any nation can pay for encouraging communalism. We are not prepared to make any more sacrifices on its vicious altar. Whether cricket survives in India or not .. an exceedingly small matter. India does not live for cricket If cricket cannot live as India wishes it then it is better that the game is banished altogether from our long-suffering land.

The argument that India has now become independent and therefore she can afford the luxury of communal rivalry in the field of sport is ridiculous, to say the least. A poison is always a poison. Change of circumstance does not make it less dangerous. It must be eschewed at all costs Otherwise the canker will spread again and ruin our National life. We cannot afford to take any more risks.

STRANGE TYPE OF LOVE

It is really very strange why people who love the game as such should not care to see its exposition in anything else but a Communal colour. If the quality of the display is good enough, I do not see why they should not be attracted by it.

It is refreshing to hear that all the season tickets for witnessing the matches against the West Indies have been sold out. That demonstrates the fact quite clearly that people are still interested in the game. They are also interested in the teams that will take part in the matches. The name and prestige of India will be at stake. So they will flock in their thousands to the Stadium to see that India's honour in the cricket world is unheld. That is a true indication of their love for both. Then why be so disheartened for the future?

NATURAL APATHY

There was a general feeling in this country that India may go out of the British Commonwealth after the declaration of her independence. Then there could be no question of her playing and promoting a game which was restricted to some portions of that Commonwealth only.

Then again the ill-treatment of Indians by South Africa made her extremely bitter against the so-called Commonwealth. Strange as it may seem, South African sportsmen are not prepared to meet Indian sportsmen on equal terms on their own soil! Is it sportsmanship? Why should we have anything to do with such people?

Our mental outloook will change a good deal if we remain within the Commonwealth—or maintain friendly relations with it. Once people know—or rather feel assured—that exchange of visits between the cricketing countries of the world will continue in the future, the game will receive a new impetus all round

WELCOME SIGN

The invitation to West Indies by the Manager of their team is most welcome. The prospect of such a tour would encourage all our players to take to the game more seriously And if their performances in the Zonal tournament are made the basis of selection for the tour it will whip up interest not only of the players but all their supporters and admirers.

The reason why the last Zonal failed to act as such a stimulant was that the selections for the first Test had already been made and any revolutionary change in the competition of the next team was unlikely. All the same I must say that I was disappointed with the disinterestedness exhibited by some of the leading stars from other parts of the country. It is probable that the question of frequent leaves from their work compelled them to stay away

Anyway I do not see any other alternative than the Zonal to the communal Pentangular. It must be persisted in to permit a new generation to arise who may be wedded to the healthier form of spot.

The step taken by the CCI to allow a large number of students to witness these matches free of charge is in the right direction. This will help the growth of the new spirit in them. What they see free today they will willingly pay for tomorrow to match once they are interested in it It is a safe investment.

INTERNATIONAL PENTANGULAR

The suggestion made by de Mello for holding a Pentangular between India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma and Malaya is worthy of consideration. It will be a costly business and it is very doubtful if it will pay its way in the first few years.

To my mind, it will be a wise policy to convene a meeting of representatives of the countries concerned It should be proposed that each country should bare its own expenses and the profits of the tournament should be shared by all on an equitable basis. Opportunity should be given to each of them to stage it alternately, so that nobody can grumble. But more than that, it will help to create and foster healthier and more cordial relations between the countries concerned, and at the same time improve the game of all of them.

Failing which the Board of Control for Cricket in India should experiment with the venture in the first instance. After seeing the result they should finally decide whether to continue or not.

INTRODUCTION OF PROFESSIONALISM

DeMello wants professionalism to be introduced in this country. Well, I have been advocating it in these columns for quite a long time. It is a matter of pity that some of our leading players have to go to England for sake of a living. India should be able to provide for them. The days of Maharajas, Rajas and Nawabs are gone It will not be possible any more for them to maintain players and teams of any sort. Provincial associations, will have to find ways and means to engage them as coaches in the first instance.

Our clubs are not wealthy enough to employ them, although I know of several—in this city itself who can well afford to maintain. But they are not progressive enough to think in constructive lines. They are satisfied with amassing wealth. As long as their annual Balance Sheet shows increasing profit they do not bother about the promotion of the game. That is the reason for the present stage of stagnation.

APATHY OF LEADING CLUBS

The leading Gymkhanas being communal in composition and outlook, they do not consider it their duty now to engage professional coaches, especially of a high calibre. Because the main plank of their communal glory—the Pentangular—has been removed from their midst. They cannot boast any more as Hindus, Muslims, Parsees or Christians. If they are allowed to do so again, they may be persuaded to adopt a more progressive policy than they followed in the past. But that will be suicidal in the interests of the nation.

It is gratifying on the other hand to note that renewed and serious efforts are being made by some leading sportsmen—at the instance of our Prime and Home Ministers—to open the doors of all the communal sporting institutions to the members of all communities, irrespective of their caste, creed or race. If the rules of these institutions have the will, the legal barrriers in the way of their conversion to cosmopolitan composition may be easily removed. I hope the dictum of Mahatma Gandhi, "I life—more so in sport" would be sinhate communalism in every walk of cerely followed by all his children.

SETH GOVINDDAS

President-Elect Of A.I. Hindi Sammelan

Seth Govinddas was born on the auspicious Dussehra day of Samvat 1953 Bikrami, at Jubbulpore in the well-known family of Raja Gokuldas—a multi-millionaire renowned for his riche in his days not only in the Central Provinces but through-out the country. He was educated at home and taught upto B. A. standard without having appeared in any examination. Efforts were made to impart such education to Seth Govinddas as could make him a worthy member of the then civilized society. He was taught horse-riding, ball-dancing and skating etc. No one could forsee at that time that Seth Govinddas would carve and tread upon quite opposite path, discarding the mode and fashion of the so-called civilized life

SETH GOVINDDAS

Seth Govinddas entered into the arena of his public life in the year 1917 By virtue of his social status and literary talents, he was elected as the President of the Central Provinces Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at a very early age of 23 years. He joined the Congress in the early stages of the non-cooperation movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi during the year 1920, and since then he continues to play a leading role in the social, political and literary activities of the Hindi speaking portion of the Central Provinces, known as Mahakoshal.

In the literary sphere, Seth Govinddas has mainly concentrated on dramas. He has written plays on various themes, mythological, historical and social. In all he has written 84 dramas—inclusive of One Act plays. Out of these, many dramas have been included in the curricula prescribed by certain Universities for different examinations. Even in the absence of a good stage for the performance of Hindi plays, many of his dramas have been successfully stagged at various places. Some of these have also been put on the screen. He has received many prizes on his dramas—the most important of which is a prize of Rs. 1200/- awarded by the Hindustani Academy. Prayag.

A social novel of about a thousand pages recently written by him is under print. Many of the works of Seth Govinddas has been translated into different Indian languages. Some of them are now being rendered into English.

Besides contributing to literature, he has done notable work in the fields of Hindi Gublishing. In Jubbulpore, he founded an institution named 'Rashtrika Hindi Mandir" which used to publish a omnthly amgazine "Shri Sharda" and series of books under the name of "Sharda Pustakmala". The first daily newspaper of Mahakoshal. "Yokmat" was founded by him, and even at present the daily "Jai Hind" is being publishtd under his guidance.

From the very inception of his legislative career. Seth Govinddas has sponsorped the cause of Hindi and urged that "Hindi should be the Lingua Franca of India and Devnagri the national script." He raised this question in the Council of State during the year 1926. He is today one of the fore-most advocates of Hindi and Devnagri Script in the Constituent Assembly.

He believes in the Gandhian school of taught. Besides doing literary and Political work, he has always played an important role in the field of social reform and humanitarian service.

'SERIMPI AND BEDAYA

(Continued from page 3)

as the crow. Wild with temper one of the princesses tried to kill the bird but the crow changed into a white pigeon and flew straight to the gardens of Bojonegoro. It was here that the King, changed again into his human form, found, as was predicted by his dear wife, a beautiful and charming princess who had assumed the name of Renggowati. After years of separation the two lovers were re-united and lived happily ever after.

INDIA FACES INNINGS' DEFEAT IN SECOND TEST

Inter-College Athletics

ST. XAVIERS MAINTAIN UNBEATEN RECORD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Finals of the Inter-Collegiate Athletics were held at the Cooperage this afternoon for the 21st year running before an interested crowd which completely filled the stands. St. Xavier's College once again proved too good for the other institutions and walked away with the men's and women's individual championships. They also won the men's and women's team championship.

J. Crasto, of St. Xavier's won the men's individual championship and Miss Banoo Gazder (S.X.) won the Women's individual championship J. Crasto won the 110 m. High Hurdles, 100 metres run, and 200 metres run. Four new records were created. One in the 100 metres run for women then the Running High Jump for women and also in both the 400 metres team relay for men and women which was won by St. Xaviers.

The following are the final results:

110 METRES HIGH HURDLES

(1) J. Crasto St. X.), (2) L. Creed (St. X.), (3) T Le Febour (St. X). Time:—17.2 secs

THROWING THE DISCUSS

(1) S. R. Panthaki (Siddarth), (2) I. Mansoor (G.M.C.), (3) T. Le Febour (St. X.) Distance:—78' 5".

100 METRES RUN (MEN)

(1) J. Crasto (St. X) (2) L. Creed (St. X.), (3) E. Powell (St. X). Time 11.4secs.

100 METRES RUN (WOMEN)

(1) R. Mistry (St. X), (2) B. Gazdar (St. X), (3) N. Kapadia (St. X). Time:—12.7secs. (New Meet Record).

200 METRES RUN (MEN)

(1) J. Crascto (St. X), (2) L. Creed (St. X). (3) O Pinto (G.M.C.). Time: 23.3secs

RUNNING BROAD JUMP (MEN)

(1) T. Le Febour (St. X), (2) L. J. Creed (St. X), (3) R. J. Buhariwala (G.M.C.) Distance:—20'6".

RUNNING HIGH JUMP (WOMEN)

(1) N. Farias (Sophia), (2) B. Gazdar (St. X.), (3) B. Gonsalves (Sophia). Heights:—4'2½" (New Meet Record)

1500 METRES RUN

(1) P. Motiwala (G.M.C.), (2) M. D'Souza (Siddarth), (3) M. Mascarenhas. Time:—4 M. 36.4secs.

1500 METRES CYCLE RACE (WOMEN)

(1) P. Gimi (Ruia), (2) K. Jhaveri (E.C. & R.I.S.c.) Time:—3 M. 10-5secs.

3000 METRES CYCLE RACE

(1) R. R. Noble (E.C. & R.I.Sc.), (2) A. Patel (Khalsa), (3) K. Byramjee (Siddarth). Time:—4m. 57.2secs.

4000 METRES CYCLE LAP RACE

(1) R.R. Noble (St. X), (2) A. Patel (Khalsa). (3) J. Patel (Ruia). Points: 65.

400 METRES RELAY (MEN)

(1) St. Xavier's, (2) G.M.C., (3) Khalsa. Time:—45.3 (New Meet Record).

400 METRES RELAY (WOMEN)

(1) St. Xavier's, (2) Sophia, (3) E.C. & R.I.Sc. Time:—54.3 (New Meet Record).

1600 METRES RELAY

(1) St. Xavier's, (2) G.M.C., (3) Ruia. Time:—3 M. 45secs.

TUG O'WAR

(1) G.M.C., (2) Khalsa.

MEN'S INDIVIDUAL CHAMPION: J. Crasto (S.X.).

WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL CHAMPION:—*Miss B. Gazdar (S.X.).*

MEN'S TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP:—*St. Xavier's College 1, Grand Medical College 2.*

WOMEN'S TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP:—*St. Xavier's College 1, Sophia College 2.*

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay Sir Maharaj Singh presided and Rani Maharaj Singh distributed the prizes.

In the Day's Sport

CRICKET

Brabourne Stadium

10-45 a.m. West Indies vs. India. (Second Test Match—Fourth Day)

HOCKEY

Association Ground

2-45 p.m. Goans Sports Club "B" vs Young Comrades "B" (Division II).

3-45 p.m. B.B. & C.I. "A" vs. Young Sports "A" (Senior Division).

4-45 p.m. Lunsitanians "A" vs. G.I.P. Rly. "A" (Senior Division).

West Indies Declare At 629 For 6 Wkts.

FERGUSON'S GREAT BOWLING SPELL

BOMBAY, Saturday: Batsmanship unworthy of the high standards of Test cricket placed India in a critical position from which she may not be able to extricate herself during the ten hours' play which remain for play before the second Test match is ended.

Of the six batsmen who returned to the pavilion during the four hours of batting at least three threw away their wickets. Vinoo Mankad and Ibrahim, the opening pair got themselves run out after starting in a very confident manner which gave ample hopes of a game fight. Modi, the third batsman to make a present of his wicket hit across the flight of a leg-break and lofted an easy catch towards mid-on. This dismissal of India's number three batsman was almost suicidal as only the previous ball saw Modi miss just such a stroke, but then it struck the inside and not the outside edge of his bat.

As at Delhi Goddard used the heavy roller once again before the commencement of play on the third day in the hope of breaking the wicket. The wicket, however, did not break, nor did it play in any way so uncertainly as to offer even a remote excuse for the debacle of what on paper at least was a strong Indian batting side. The magnificent Everton Weekes was denied the distinction of a double century in Test cricket missing this distinction by only six runs, being held behind the wicket off Vinoo Mankad. This let in Atkinson and together with Cameron the pair proceeded at the fastest rate of the match so far both batsmen showing perfect timings with the drive. In one particular over Cameron collected 18 runs from Rangachari, of which two consecutive fours, were however, mishits towards third man. But two other shots both through the covers one off the back foot and the other off the front were masterly executed. Atkinson was also driving hard and the pace at which the pair proceeded enabled Goddard to apply the closure to his innings at 629 for the loss of six wickets some 47 minutes after the commencement of play, during which time they score 72 runs.

Both Ibrahim and Vinoo Mankad faced Jones and Gomez very confidently and it appears as though the pair would at least play out time till the lunch interval. But the separation came pretty soon, not through the instrumentality of any bowler but due to the bad judgement Ibrahim showed about a run that was never there. He played Atkinson towards cover and Vinoo called for a single & was sent back Vinoo, however, was well within his crease when Weeke's poweful throw hit his stumps. Off the rebound which was quite close to Jones at short mid-wicket Ibrahim called for a single and was sent back. But before he could regain his crease Jones had thrown into the wicket keeper who broke the wicket to secure the first success for the visitors

Modi, the next man in, scored a single before hitting across the flight of a short-of length leg-break without having his eye in and paid the penalty

With the score at 32 Vinoo was the second batsman to run himself out. In the very first over after lunch, before a run had been added to the total. Hazare square-cut Ferguson towards cover. Vinoo called for an impossible single was sent back and Goddard fielding magnificently at cover-point sent in an accurate return to the bowler who removed the bails. With a little luck the West Indies might have had Vinoo dismissed in this way before the lunch interval. Just such an incident as caused his dismissal a couple of balls before Modi was out, that time Modi being the striker, but Goddard threw the ball to the wicket-keeper and Vinoo escaped for but a brief while. In each instance the batsman who got himself out was the man to be blamed for both the batsmen were looking for a run that was never there. Had the run been attempted on either occasion, the other batsman would almost certainly have been out as there was not enough time to gain the ground before the quick throws of the West Indians found their hark.

Hazare and Adhikari now became associated for the fourth wicket and the manner in which they were facing the attack one felt somewhat confident of an Indian recovery. The spinners of Furguson did not perturb either batsman and both appeared to be well set. But then Atkinson relieving Jones from the Churchgate end brought a ball sharply from the off and Hazare was far too late on it and the fourth wicket fell with the score at 82. Phadkar joined Adhikari and the former nearly ran himself out shortly afterwards.

A patient promising innings came to an end off the second ball after lunch when Adhikari was beaten by a ball that turned but slightly. Amarnath coming late in Limping Amarnath joined Phadkar. The foot which gave Amarnath so much trouble also missed a lot of runs for the Indians. Repeatedly Amarnath refused an easy single merely because his foot was causing him some trouble. He should have emulated the example of his noble skipper Vijay Merchant and stood down when he was not fit enough to play and made way for a fitter man. He did not take any part in the fielding activities of the side keeping first slip for the most part and thereby causing other members of his side to waste a lot of their energy in fielding at distant places in the field. Today he lost his side runs which may well be valuable in the final reckoning.

The Australian policy of hitting their way out of a tight corner might have succeeded where tame tactics of playing merely for time to the extent of ignoring all posibilities of run making is most likely to fail. Not merely the using of time but the reduction of the margin between the Indian total and the West Indian total and, if possible of surpassing it should have been the main consideration of the home team's batsmen. Instead, they played to a pre-conceived draw. A bolder knock might not merely have produced runs but also upset the bowlers and the fielders and would have produced many indirect benefits which have now been denied us by the submissive and meek fashion in which the Indian batsmen played today

Apart from one weakness Amarnath played soundly, punishing the bad-length ball and treating all the others with a straight bat. This one weakness was the tendency was to hit across a leg-break. Once he scored a four all along the ground through two fielders at mid on and wide-mid-on. Although this shot was safe there was every likelihood that the repetition of that stroke might produce a mishit. Ferguson was hoping for this and was rewarded in the last over of the match when the Indian captain repeated this shot and hit the ball straight to the bowler who took a great return catch.

Ferguson's bowling was magnificent achievement. His 32.4 overs were bowled at a stretch and despite the fever from which he was suffering shortly before the commencement of the match never showed any signs of being tired. Where the Indians failed to get any spin on the ball Ferguson made the ball turn sharply enough to beat the bat and cause some concern to the Indians. The fact that his fielder at extra-cover had little do do during his long spell at the wicket is a great tribute to the bowler's accuracy and control. His straight ball made him potentially dangerous at all times On the fourth and fifth days he will be a veritable nightmare

Jones and Gomez bowled well with the new ball. The former in particular brought the ball sharply from the off and narrowly failed to bowl Mankad shortly before the lunch interval.

Though only ten hours remain for play the task of the Indian batsmen is tremendous and nothing short of an epic innings will deprive the West Indies from a well merited victory.

SCORE BOARD

WEST INDIES (1ST INNINGS):

A. Rae c and b Phadkar	104
J. Stollmeyer b Mankad	66
C. Walcott run out	68
E. Weekes c Sen b Mankad	194
G. Gomex c Sen b Hazare	7
R. Christiani lbw b Mankad	74
J. Cameron not out	75
D. Atkinson not out	23
J. Goddard, W. Ferguson and P. Jones did not bat	
Extras	18
Total (for 6 wickets) declared	629

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/134, 2/206, 3/295, 4/311, 5/481 and 6/574.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Phadkar	16	5	35	1
Rangachari	34	1	148	0
Sazare	42	12	74	1
Umrigar	15	2	51	0
Mankad	75	16	202	3
Shinde	16	0	68	0
Amarnath	8	1	33	0

INDIA (1ST INNINGS):

V. Mankad run out	21
K. C. Ibrahim run out	9
R. S. Modi c Atkinson b Ferguson	1
V. S. Hazare lbw b Atkinson	26
H R. Adhikari lbw b Ferguson	34
D. G. Phadkar batting	27
L. Amarnath c and b Ferguson	24
P. R. Umrigar, P. Sen, G. G. Shinde and C. R. Rangachari to bat	
Extras	8
Total (for 6 wickets)	150

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/27, 2/28, 3/32, 4/82, 5/116 and 6/150.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
P Jones	14	5	22	0
G. Gomez	13	6	16	0
D. Atkinson	12	4	19	1
W. Ferguson	32.4	6	65	3
J Goddard	4	2	14	0
J. Cameron	4	0	6	0

Umpires: Messrs. Ramchandra and Sinha.

PORT TRUST WIN IN SENIOR DIVISION

Women's Hockey Commences

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay Port Trust "A" accounted for Dockyards "A" by two goals to nil. Bombay Port Trust are certainly maintaining their position in the Senior Division as they were promoted from the First Division. They are a plucky side ready to take the pains and work brilliantly as a team. They have a defence that works wonders.

The Port Trust obtained their first goal when Rozario sent in a rising shot to the net which beat Mendonca, who had no chance of saving at all. Dockyard now took the offensive in an attempt to newtralize but the Port Trust defence failed their attempts but the Dockyard maintained pressure and gained territorial advantage. The Port Trust made sporadic raids and Howard Abrahams beat Mendonca who rushed out to a through pass, the ball finding the boards Port Truts lead 2-0 at the interval.

In the second half the Dockyard team maintained pressure but without fricion. Port Trust had another chance of scoring through Abrahams but Amir Kumar deflected the ball out of play. Port Trust won by two goals to nil.

The Teams:— Bombay Post Trust "A":— A. Crasto; P. Dias, J. Rego D'Amha, Quim, Rozario, Romeo, Correia, Abrahms, H. T Fernandes and Cutter.

Dockyards "A :—Mendonca; Bennet Middle Coat; P. D'Souza Amir Kumar, Martin D'Scuza; J. D'Souza Le Febour, Britto, I. Abraham, Das.

LADIES HOCKEY COMMENCES

The first match in the Women's Hockey League commenced today at the B.P.H.A. ground and Lusitanians "A" and Proctor Ladies opened the season.

Lusitanians "A did creditably to win their first encounter beating Procter by two goals to nil. Jessie D'Souza scored for the Lusis in the first five minutes of play in the second half, there being no score in the first half. Miss Fischer would have equalized for Procor but the goalkeeper saved. Lusitanians went further ahead when Elsa D'Souza scored from a pass from Cissy D'Souza.

Kitsons' Reception To West Indies Team

BOMBAY, Dec. 11 (A.P.I.): Mr. G. V. Kitson, the Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Bombay and Mrs. Kitson gave a reception on Friday evening at their residence in honour of the West Indies Cricket team.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Shud 11, 2005.
Muslim: Safar 10, 1368.
Parsi: Tir 11, 1318.
Sunrise: 7-02 a.m. Sunset: 18-03 p.m.
Hightide: 08-12, 21-56.
Lowtide: 02-30, 15-06.

Today's Engagements

LAST DAY OF CHADA'S ART EXHIBITION: Taj (Princes' Room), 11 a.m. to 8 p.m., admission free.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA (The Shrine of Supreme Culture: Service by founder T. K. N. Trivikram on "Evolution of Cosmos". Exposition of Gita and "Zero B. C." Free training in the speediest and safest form of Yoga. 52, Shivaji Park, today 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "On the Other Side of Death" is the subject of Public Lecture, today (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

ARYA SAMAJ: Lecture by Pandit Kanaiyalal Misra on "Duty of Youths in Independent India", today, at 9 a.m., at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Bora Bazar, Fort.

MAHA BODHI SOCIETY: The Maha Bodhi Society, in city has organised a lecture series. Prof. M. K. Bhagawat will deliver the first lecture in the series today (Sunday), on place of Buddist Culture in Indian Thought, at 5-30 p.m., at Buddha Temple Road, Parel, Bombay.

LABOUR WELFARE DAY: The First Labour Welfare Day will be celebrated today (Sunday), at the Labour Welfare Centre, Ntigaum, at 5 p.m. The Inter Centre Competitions and Sports are also arranged on that day. The Honourable Minister for Home, Sjt. Morarjibhai Desai, will preside on the occasion and distribute the prizes.

SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI CHARITIES: Annual Social Gathering of the Past and Present Boarders, of the Sha H. A. Desai Boarding Institution, to be held in the Lecture Hall, today, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL: The Gita Jayanti, at 5 p.m., under the chairmanship of Mr. B. R. Dhuranchar, the Editor of "Nava Bharat", at Lower Parel.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF NATURAL THERAPEUTICS: The valedictory function of the 9th Naturopathic Training Course will be held today, at 9 a.m., in the premises of the Chubildas Lallubhoy Boys' High School near Dadar B. B. C. I. Rly. Station. Hon. Mr Morarji Desai, will preside.

THE LAXMI TUTORIAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, DADAR: 16th Annual Gathering and Prize Distribution at J. R. Vaimali Hall, Dadar (B. B.), today at 5-00 p.m., Mr. M. L. Dahanukar Sheriff of Bombay, will preside.

THE MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI: Silver Jubilee celebration of the Mogaveera Free Reading Room and Library, today (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi Memoral Hall, (Opp I. N. Dockyard), Fort, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. A. Jahagirdar, will preside.

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Lecture by Shree Yogiraj Umeshchandraji on Yoga Sadhana and Kaya Kalpa, today, at 10 a.m. (I. S. T.), at Shri Ramtirth Yogashram, 448, Sandhurst Road.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: Under the auspices of the Coung Men's Hindu Association, 'Geeta Jayanti' will be celebrated today (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (B. T.), at the Association's premises, Vithalbhai Patel Road, when Sadhu T. L. Vasvani will speak on "The Geeta and the Modern Word". Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, will preside.

ADI ANDHRA SOCIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION: Public Meeting today (Sunday), at 6 p.m., at Nandulla Park, Prabhadevi. Shri S. L. Silam, M. L. A., General Secretary B. P. C. C., will preside. Mr. N. C. N. Acharya, will speak.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM, MATUNGA: Lecture on "Greatness of Womnhood" by Sri Arunachala Iyer. Sangam Premises, today, 6 p.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: The 57th Foundation day Celebration of the Bombay Astrological Society will be held today (Sunday), from 3 to 7 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan 25, Chowpaty Road. One Gold medal and two Silver medals will be awarded to those whose essays on any subject on Astrology are recommended to be worthy of being awarded the prize. The copyright of the eassays will pass, on acceptance for medals, to the Society. The last date for Sending the essay is 31st January 1949. Regular Sunday Classes for Study of Astrology have been starte from 2 to 5 p.m. (S. T.).

Supplementary Advocate Examination Results

The following candidates have passed the Supplementary Examination for the office of an Advocate of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay held on 29th and 30th November, 1948:—
Nos. 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 15 16 17 18 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 28 29 34 and 35.

AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL FILM LIBRARY

Educational And Cultural Influence

(BY NORMAN BARTLETT)

In three years the film division of the Commonwealth National Library at Canberra has collected nearly 1,500 documentary, educational and historically important films. Each month new titles are added.

At first the librarians concentrated on documentary scientific and educational films for visual educational purposes. Growing interest in the art of the film among adults has led to an expansion of the historical section.

The Australian National Library also acts as the distributing agency for the three-year-old Australian National Film Board. This Film Board has two functions, one educational, the other productive. It makes films as well as collects and distributes them. The film-making is done by the Federal Department of Information, collection and distribution by the Federal National Library. Between them the Department of Information and the National Library, under the general direction of the National Film Board carry out the Federal Government's policy of producing documentary, educational and instructional films and collaborating with the State Governments in acquiring and distributing worth-while films from all parts of the world.

STATE'S CO-OPERATION

The National Library spends about Rs. 53,325 a year on new films. Copies of these films are sent free of charge to the State Advisory Committees for appraisal. If a State Committee wants to add the film to its own library it can buy a copy at cost price. Similarly, any State department or organisation which wants a film for its library can order one through the State Advisory Committee. In this way, the States are kept in touch with additions to the central library and the developments in film making overseas.

The National Film Library does far more than send out films for appraisal. It lends "unusual fiilms to most unusual demands". That definition covers a pretty wide field. Any film society or reputable body in any part of Australia can, by acting through its State Advisory Committee, borrow a print of "Dr. Caligari" or "The Great Train Robbery" or any other historically important film and sit back for a study of the film from Wiene and Eisenstein to Flaherty, Grierson and Harry Watt. In addition, the library sends out films for evaluation. Scientists check the science educationists assess the educational value, experts pinpoint faults. When the evaluators have finished the librarians know just what they've got. Consequently, societies interested in the art of cinema don't finish up with films showing a detailed exposition of the function of the kidneys or the life cycle of an onion, and primary school children aren't asked to grapple with congruent figures, quadrilaterals or rectilinear coordinates.

OVERSEAS CONTACTS

The National Library has representatives in London and in New York who keep in close contact with documentary and educational film developments overseas. These men recommend additions to the library. The National Film Library of Great Britain supplied copies of "Caligari" and similar films. Many British, United States and Australian government departments and private corporations lend or give copies of films they make to the libary, and there is a regular exchange system with others. Exchange arrangements are being made with India, New Zealand, Chile, China France, the United States of America the Netherlands Indies, Poland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the U.S.S.R. and the United Nations Organisation.

At present the National Library obtains copies of films made by the British Information Office, the British Council, British Gas Council, Gaumont British Instructional, British Instructional Films, many United States Government Departments, the March of Time, Encyclopadia Britannica Films, Teaching Films Custodians Coronet Films, Simmel Morervey, Young America, A.F. Films and the Canadian National Film Board. Library officials are also building up a collection of film strips and other visual education aids.

Australian State Education Departments regard the film and other visual aids as an essential instrument in post-war education. Several of them are already producing films of their own. For example the Western Australian Government Instructional Film unit has produced or has in course of production 49 colour films. In Victoria the University of Melbourne has set up a Visual Aid Centre, in association with the Royal Australian Air Force, which produces 16 mm motion pictures as well as film strips, slides, charts and diagrams. The centre trains teachers in the use of visual aids.

State Advisory Commitees in Victoria and New South Wales and Tasmania are particularly active collaborators with the National Library in promoting the use of films as an instrument of public information and education. It is estimateod that at least 50,000 people see National Library films each month. They are sent as far afield as New Guinea and Narau Island, near the Equator.

At a conference in Sydney early this year delegates from the National Library, the State Advisory Committees, State Education Departments and the Federal Office of Education drew blueprints for future development. Among their aspirations is a Federal Film Centre at Canberra, housing the expanding film library and with a projection room where continuous sessions offer the public an educational film service comparable with the national book-lending service.

From the Studios

WESTERN INDIA THEATRES

Attractive Bouquet Of New Pictures

Western India Theartes are reported to have a rich stock of new films on different themes ready for release during the coming season. Awaiting early screening at a prominent theatre in Bombay is "Patjhar", a Pancholi Art Production featuring Meena, Amarnath Om, G. M. Batt and Cuckoo the Dancer. It is almost ages siuce a Pancholi jicture has come to the screen, and picture-goers wil be eagerly looking forward to "Patjhar", hoping that it will be full of lively northern noveltith in matters of music and situations.

Also coming to the screen before long is India Film Corporations' "Nai Reet", starring Sulochana Chatterji, Geeta Bali and Tiwari. Western India Theatres are boldly picking out pictures produced by various new producers, in addition to their own Central Studios productions like Soharab Modi's "Bhakta Prahlad", which stars Shobhana Samarth, Lakshman Kisan, Nirenjan Sharma and Mahipal.

Otheres among the Western India selections are "Tapasya", a Unity Production, featuring Paresh Bannerjee, Urmila and Kausalya; "Nai Baat", a Choudhri Production, featuring Rehana, Amar and Sadiq, and "Mahatma" Gandhi, a full length feature by the Documentary Films Ltd., Madras.

Prabhu and Kumkum do some guessing in Navin Yajnik and Bamzai's "Hip-hip-hooray", produced at M. and T. Studio, Andheri.

"CHAKORI"

Nalini Jayawant Starred In Ramesh Picture

Producer Ravindra Dave and Director Ram Narayan Dave showed their Dalsukh Pancholi training in the lull that followed the recent cyclone. As the studio was out of commission the Producer and Director went to Poona to do the outdoor necessary for "Chakori", which is being produced by Ramesh Pictures at Mohan Studios. Based on a story by Punjab's famed screen playwright, Muluk Raj Bakshi, who also supplies the lyrics and dialogues, "Chakori" features Nalini Jayawant, Manorama, Bharat Bhushan and Randhir.

Bharat Bhushan and Nalini Jayvant in "Chakori".

"JANMAPATRI"

Popular Productions' socio-musical comedy "Janmapatri" which is due very shortly is the story of a young couple in love whose cherished dreams are shattered by the viles of the Zamindar and who become victims to orthodox traditions.

Produced and directed by K. P. Shahani from his own story, "Janmapatri" stars charming Sudharao with Hamid, Beena Paul, Vijaya Kumar, Zebunissa, Chandabai and A. Shah as the typical Laloo Kaka.

The music is by Gulshan Sufi and Azlz Kashmiri, the well known writer of the Punjab, has written the songs and dialogues.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday, Dec. 12.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Baburao Gokhale 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Ranjan Joshi (Gujarati Geeto) 8-45 Kamurrao Mangeshkar 9-0 Sadaat Khan 9-15 Bhabgeet (By G. S. Yellapurkar) 9-30 Dattoba Tawde (Vocal music) 11-0 West Indies Vs. India Running commentary on the second cricket test match to be played at Brabourne Stadium. Commentator A. F. S. Talyarkhan 12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Ranjan Joshi (Guparati Geeto) 1-10 E. R. Prabhu (Violin recital) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sunday Afternoon with You 2-0 West Indies Vs. India Running commentary on the second cricket test match to be played at Brabourne Studium. Commentator: A. F. S. Talyarkhan 4-20 West Indies Vs. India Running commentary on the second cricket test match to be played at Brabourne Stadium. Commentator A. F. S. Talyarkhan 5-20 Gammat Jammat 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Dattoba Tawde (Vocal music) 6-45 Baburao Gokhale 7-0 Kamurao Mangeshkar 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Marathi Rangbhoomi 7-30 Vimal Narvekar (Vocal music) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 'Geet Se Gana Tak' 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Studio Concert No. 6.

VARIATIONS

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-40 a.m. Geetmala (Gujarati) ... p.m. Kanjibhai Megrjibhai and P...

(Continued in Col. 3)

(Continued from Col. 4)

(Gujarati Bhajan) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)

8-0 p.m. Sadaat Khan (Gujarati songs) 8-15 Dhareshwar Bhajan Mandali (Bhajans) 9-0 Dattoba Tawde (Vocal music) 9-30 Baburao Gokhale 10-0 Sangeet Sammelan Vocal and instrumental music by Saadat Khan, Amir Bux and Vimal Narvekar.

BARISAL, Dec. 11 (UPI.) According to information received from different political sources, it is learnt that about 50 politicals including some women workers, have been arrested in Barisal during the recent months. Several cases have been instituted against them.

Divulgation Of F. E. Commission Discussion

U. S. Criticises Russian Ambassador's Announcement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (Reuter): The United States today criticised the Russian Ambassador, M. Alexander Panyushkin, for divulging discussions within the Far Eastern Commission.

General Frank McCoy, Chairman of the Commission and the United States Delegate, in a formal statement, referred to the announcement by M. Panyushkin yesterday that the Commission had rejected a Russian proposal on the level of industry in Japan.

"It is not the custom of the Commission to publicise those measures which are proposed and considered but fail of agreement among its members", said General McCoy; "It was my understanding that this custom would be followed in this case"

In these circumstances he felt it his duty as Chairman "and with the express authorisation of a majority of the members" to clarify the situation.

General McCoy also suggested that other members of the Commission need not, in this instance, feel obliged to adhere to the practice of refraining from issuing individual statements.

General McCoy said the Russian proposal had been voted down by the Commission because in one part it was "vague and unnecessary" and in another it would have exceeded the Commission's authority in dealing with Japanese matters.

Ambassador Panyushkin disclosed yesterday that the Commission had voted down a Russian proposal to declare that there should be no limit on the revival of Japanese industry and to establish controls over Japanese industry capable of being used for war-like purposes. The vote against the Russian proposal was ten to one.

It was the opinion of the majority that the first Russian proposal was unnecessary since no limitations on the development of Japanese peaceful industry had ever been suggested. The second proposal was considered to be a matter for decision by the Japanese peace conference.

Many F.E.C. members believe the Russian proposal was a propaganda intended to make the Japanese people believe the Russians want to do more for them than the other nations.

AFRICAN CHIEF TO DIE Sentenced With 6 Others For Ritual Murder

MASERU (Basutoland), December 10 (Reuter).—An African chief and his six followers were sentenced to death here today for a ritual murder committed among old graves near the Chief's village.

The court was told that the Chief, Molomo Kori, had held a meeting near the graves in his village, demanding that a man or woman be killed.

An ambushed native was strangled, parts of his body cut out and the remains placed in a cave, in sitting position, where it was discovered later.

ACQUITTED OF WIFE'S MURDER

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bavdekar and Mr. Justice Jaghirdar.)

Krishna Yadav Chavan .. Appellant (Accused.)

vs.

Emperor ..... Respondent.

Convicted of the murder of his wife and one-year-old daughter and sentenced to transportation for life by the Assistant Sessions Judge of Satara the accused appealed to the High Court.

After having married the deceased, the accused was alleged to have married another wife. Being ill-treated the deceased left the house of accused and stayed with a relative at Wai. The accused went to Wai and stated that he wanted to take her away with him. The bodies of the wife and child were found floating in a well on the way, a couple of days later. The prosecution case was that the accused had pushed them into the well. The defence of the accused was that his wife had committed suicide.

Allowing the appeal and acquitting the accused their Lordships held that there was not sufficient evidence to rule out the innocence of the accused.

Mr. P. K. Padhye appeared for the appellant.

The Assistant Government Pleader Mr. B. G. Thakore appeared for the Crown.

SPEEDING UP OF INDIA'S FOOD PRODUCTION

Daulatram Discusses Issue With Provincial And States Ministers

BOMBAY, Saturday:

WITH NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND SCHEDULED TO TAKE PLACE IN JANUARY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING A LOAN TO HELP THE COUNTRY REALISE THE GOAL OF AGRICULTURAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOUR TO FIVE YEARS, PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS WITH PROVINCIAL AND STATES REPRESENTATIVES WERE INITIATED HERE THIS MORNING BY MR. JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM, FOOD MINISTER.

The Conference was called to settle details of India's agricultural requirements for increased cultivation, the scope of land reclamation schemes in the provinces and states and methods of achieveing the maximum productive efficiency so that a convicing and authentic case could be made before the experts of the International Monetary Fund who are reported to have asked the Government of India for an over-all picture.

Calling upon the provincial and states governments to speedily survey their various agricultural needs, Mr. Doulatram told the conference that according to available figures 6 to 9 million acres could be reclaimed for productive cultivation, while land at present under the plough should be made to yield the maximum returns. A comprehensive plan for developing these areas had to be ready by the time the representatives of the International Monetary Fund were in India next month and the survey, he emphasised, should embrace all the spheres of agricultural production.

A proper survey, he said, should be simultaneously set in motion both from the Centre and the smallest provincial or state unit. But most of the provincial governments which were represented at the Delhi Agricultural Conference in 1947 had not before them their detailed needs for increased production, with the result that the Centre had to go backward in the fulfilment of its programme.

He believed that a correct approach would be for the officers of each province to study the agricultural conditions of their areas, find out what production-increasing improvements were possible and draw up a report for achieving maximum returns.

The Minister indicated that, in general, India needed heavy tractors and lighter mechanical equipment to cultivate large blocks of waste lands, tube wells as aids to irrigation in areas stricken with water scarcity and equipment for the manufacture of fertilisers and manure on a scientific basis.

He expressed the hope that the data they would be able to collect would be comprehensive enough to persuade the International Monetary Fund to grant a "productive" loan to India for tapping her agricultural resources to the maximum, so that the sorry spectable of this country having to ask for food from abroad might be ended finally, saving precious dollar exchange and relieving the provincial administrations from the problem of distribution and procurement.

Mr. M. P. Patil, Bombay Minister for Agriculture, Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, and several high-ranking officials from the provinces and states attended the Conference.

VINDHYA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS AFFAIRS

Dr. Pattabhi Orders Fresh Elections To Committee

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 10.

Dr Pattabhi Seetaramayya has, it is reliably understood, set aside the elections to the newly formed Vindhya Pradesh Provincial Congress Committee which were held at Satna on October 22 last by Shri Satish Chandra, M.C.A. This action, it is understood, has been taken by the Congress President—elect in response to a representation made to him by Shri Lal Das Bahadur Singh formerly, President, the Baghelkhand District Congress Committee and others.

Dr. Pattabhi has directed that the fresh elections to the Vindhya Provincial Congress Committee should be held after the Jaipur session of the Congress. Dr. Pattabhi has also suspended in appeal the decision of the Vindhya Provincial Congress President for taking disciplinary action against Lal Gopal Sharan Singh formerly, the Law Minister; Pundit Avadha Beharilal and Shri Shiva Nand the members of the opposite party.

Communist Detenue To Quit Party

CUTTACK, Dec. 10 (UPI)—Sri Sailan Mahapatrao, a prominent Communist now in jail, has written a letter to the Government apologising for his activities and assuring that he would dissociate himself from the Communist Party, disclosed Premier Mahtab in the Orissa Assembly today.

NEW DELHI, December 9. (A.P.I.): The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir and the Maharani left for Jammu today

During his stay here the Maharaja met the Prime Minister of India, Deputy Prime Minister and the Commander-in-Chief of Indian army.

Jairamdas Visits Kamala High School

KHAR, Saturday.

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram, Food Minister, Government of India, paid a visit to the Kamla High School, Khar, this morning and addressed the Sindhi Students and teachers.

He said, "It is true that you Sindhis have suffered much and have lost property to the tune of crores. You have no houses, no jobs and trade as yet, but do not lose your character. Behave and conduct yourselves in such a manner that all non-Sindhi Indians may be drawn to you and speak highly of you. Property, etc. can be stolen and taken away by some one, but character cannot be stolen."

He announced two prizes of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 each to be awarded to the two students of the schools, who possessed a high moral character.

Jairamdas To Visit Refugee Camps Today

BOMBAY, Dec. 11. (API.) Mr Jairamdas Daulatram, India's Minister for Food and Agriculture will pay a visit to the Refugee camps in Greater Bombay and Kalyan on Sunday December 12. Arrangements for transport for newspaper representatives have been made by the Director of Publicity Bombay and the Transport bus will leave the Secretariat at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday.

Premier Entertains India's Food Minister

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, entertained to tea, this evening, at the Council Hall, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, and the representatives of States and Provinces, who have come here to attend the Land Reclamation Conference, called by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram.

Victory For Russia And Rebuff For U. S. And U. K.

Hughes View On Indonesia's Admittance To E. C. A. F. E.

CANBERRA, Dec. 10 (Reuter): Mr. William Hughes, 84-year-old former Australian Prime Minister said tonight that the admittance of Indonesia to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East now meeting in Australia was a victory for the Russians and a rebuff for Britain and America.

Declaring that the British empire must speak with one voice, Mr. Hughes criticised Prime Minister Joseph Chiefley's explanation of Australia's vote supporting Indonesia's admittance.

"If another war should break out or should I not say when another war breaks out Indonesia will afford Russia a strong strategic base to swoop down on Australia".

"If the British Commonwealth is a great force in the world, it is because, and only because of the unity of the free nations that comprise it". he added.

Churchill's Letter To Stalin

LONDON, Dec. 10 (Reuter): Mr. Churchill read to the Commons today a personal letter he had written to Stalin when he was Premier in April 1945.

Mr. Churchill, who was appealing for friendship with U.S.S.R., said he wrote to Stalin:

"Side by side with out strong sentiments for the rights of Poland, which we believe is shared in the least as strong a degree by the United States, there was grown up in English speaking world a very warm and deep desire to be friends on equal terms with the might Soviet Republic and, making, allowances for different systems of Governments, to work with you for the long and bright years which we three powers can make together.

"There is not much comfort in looking into a future where you and the countries you dominate, plus the Communist parties in many other states, are all drawn up on one side and those dominions on the other.

"It is quite obvious that their quarrel would tear the world to pieces and that all of us leading men on either side who had anything to do with that, would be shamed before history.

"Even embarking on a long period of suspicious abuse and counter abuse, and opposing policies would be a disaster hampering the great developments of world prosperity for the masses which are attainable only by our trinity.

"I hope there is no word or phrase in this outpouring of my heart to you, Mr. Stalin, which unwittingly causes offence. If so, let me know. But do not, I beg you my friend, underate the divergencies which are opening about matters which you may think are small but which are symbolic with the English-speaking way of life".

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (Reuter). The House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee decided today to make public 12 of the secret documents which an alleged Communist spy ring was said to have secured from Government files 10 years ago.

Y. K. SHUKLA BACK FROM CHINA

Government Of India Research Scholar

Government of India's research scholar to China Mr. Y. K. Shukla has returned to India after completing his studies in Chinese Painting. He has learned the techniques and principles of Chinese Painting under the personal tuition and guidance of the internationally known and celebrated artist and President of the Peking National Institute of Fine Arts professor Jupeon (Shu-Peihung).

Y. K. Shukla

Mr. Shukla is awarded the Diploma in Chinese Painting by the Peking National Institute of Fine Arts and very soon he is going to arrange an exhibition of his Chinese and Indian paintings and a few selected paintings of the contemporary Chinese artists from his own collection.

V. L. Mehta Unveils Mr. Bhatt's Portrait

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tributes were paid this evening to the services of Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt President of the Bombay Co.operative Insurance Society Ltd., by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Minister of Finance and Co-operation to the Government of Bombay.

Unveiling the portrait of Mr. Bhatt at the office of the Society the Finance Minister referred to the unique services rendered by Mr. Bhatt to the Society during its crisis. Mr. Mehta described Mr. Bhatt as a 'born fighter' and said that he was a staunch and unrelenting advocate of the cause he espoused on behalf of the Society.

He added that Mr. Bhatt had often put up fights with the Government of India for the recognition of the place of co-operative insurance in the scheme of insurance.

Mr. Keshavprasad Desai, Director of the Society traced the history of the Society and referred to the distinguished services of Mr. Bhatt to the Society particularly during its crisis.

Bombay Board Of Film Censors

Mr. C. J. Desai, Managing Director of Jayant Desai Productions Limited, Bombay, has been appointed as a member of the Bombay Board of Film Censors to represent the Indian Motion Pictures' Producers' Association during the period of absence of Mr. K. M. Modi from India, till January 31, 1949.

BOMBAY BAN ON LAHORE JOURNAL

The Government of Bombay has placed a ban on the entry into, or the sale, distribution or circulation within the Province of the "Tarjuman-Ul-Quran" a monthly urdu magazine published in Ichhara, Lahore, (Pakistan).

Students On Hunger-Strike

CHANDERNAGORE, Dec. 11, (UPI): In pursuance of the resolution passed in the meeting of the students of the Chandernagore College, demanding withdrawal of new regulation regarding payment of five months' pay along with examination fee, four students have resorted to hunger-strike since yesterday. Students are picketting offices of the Principal and Council of Administration.

Demonstrations were also held in front of the Council of Administration Office.

Headmasters' Conference

The 4th Session of the Headmasters' Conference under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Federation of Headmasters' Association will be held at Sholapur on 25th and 26th December, 1948, under the presidentship of Mr. Manubhai K. Desai, Principal, New English School, Jalgaon.

Airmail Letters To Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11, (A.P.I.): The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs has, in a press note, drawn the attention of the public to the numerous airmail letters which are sent to Pakistan from India insufficiently stamped. The airmail surcharge for letters, packets and newspapers is one and half annas per tola and for postcard nine pies in addition to the ordinary inland postage for such articles, the press note states.

"APTE WAS IN BOMBAY ON JAN. 30 AND 31

Sufficient Material On Record To Prove It, Says Mengle In Godse Trial

DELHI, Dec. 11, (API): At the resumed hearing of the Gandhi murder case today, Mr. Mengle, counsel for Apte, continued his arguments.

Mr. Mengle referred to the arrival of Apte and Nathuram Godse in Delhi on January 17 and submitted that there was no evidence at all on record to show as to what they did on January 17 and 18 in Delhi, on the other hand Apte in his statement had said that on their arrival in Delhi they visited various refugee camps from January 17 to January 20 in order to enlist, volunteers for holding a demonstration at Mahatma Gandhi's prayer meeting at Birla House. There was also no evidence to show whether Mahatma Gandhi attended prayer meetings on January 17, 18 and 19. Madanlal, of course, in his statement had said that on the morning of January 20 he came to know that Mahatma Gandhi would attend the prayer meeting on that evening. It was, however, in evidence that Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast on January 18. He might not have attended the prayer meeting on January 18 and 19. There was evidence on record to show that Mahatma Gandhi did attend the prayer meeting on January 20.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN BIRLA HOUSE

According to Apte, Mr. Mengle went on to say, on January 20 Badge met him in the Marina Hotel and reported to him his arrival in Delhi. Apte asked him to meet him at the Birla house that evening to see the possibility of holding a demonstration there. It was also in evidence that Nathuram Godse was ill on that day. Badge and Shanker instead of going to Birla house stayed in the hotel and according to Apte he took them in a private car to Birla house.

Replying to the argument of Mr. Daphtary that when Apte after the bomb explosion asked the taxi driver "to start the car", it indicated that they were in a hurry, Mr. Mengle said that assuming that Apte did ask the taxi driver to start the car, it was quite natural because something unexpected had happened there and they wanted to get away from the place. As they were not in the good books of the Government and further more they had come to Delhi to hold a demonstration they apprehended that they might be involved in a case and hence they wanted to get away from the place. Apte had further stated that later Badge visited him in Marina Hotel and told him that a refugee Madanlal by name had exploded a gun cotton slab. Badge, according to Apte, was very much frightened as he had sold a gun cotton slab to Madanlal and Badge apprehended that he might be arrested.

It was not disputed, Mr. Mengle said, that Nathuram Godse and Apte left Delhi for Cawnpore on January 20 stayed at the Cawnpore Station retiring room and left for Bombay. It was in evidence that they stayed at the Arya Patik Ashram at Bombay under assumed names on January 23 and 24. Apte had denied in his satement that he ha stayed at the Arya Patik Ashram on the night of January 24 and had said that Nathuram Godse and himself shifted to the elphinstone Hotel Annexe on the afternoon of January 24 and stayed there till January 27.

While in Bombay, Nathuram Godse and Apte, Mr. Mengle said, decided to stage a demonstration at Mahatma Gandhi's prayer meeting. There was in evidence that Dr. Parachure had brought some volunteers to Delhi for the Hindu Mahasabha meeting, that he had organised a demonstration at Moti Mahal in Gwalior on January 24 1948, and that he was the president of the Gwalior Hindu Sahba and organiser of the Hindu Rashtra Sena.

The prosecution had asked why Nathuram Godse and Apte went to Gwalior to get volunteers. The answer was the Defence Counsel said, that it was difficult to get volunteers in Bombay and Poona and they went to Gwalior thinking that they could persuade Dr. Parachure to lend them some volunteers. The prosecution counsel had stated that it was absurd to say that they went to Gwalior to get volunteers. If that was so, Mr. Mengle said it was more absurd to say that they went to Gwalior to get a pistol. Apte has stated in his statement that there was no difficulty in procuring a revolver in Bombay.

Apte and Godse travelled by plane from Bombay to Delhi on January 27 under the assumed names of V. Rao & N. Rao & Apte had stated that they visited some refugee camps in Delhi and left for Gwalior by the night train on January 27. The prosecution had stated that if Godse and Apte had visited refugee camps on January 27 that could be proved by independent evidence. Mr. Mengle said that they have not got the names and address of the refugees who they visited.

REVOLVER PRACTICE AT GWALIOR

Mr. Mengle referred to the evidence of Madhukar Kale who had deposed that Nathuram Godse and Apte had practised a revolver in the back courtyard of the house of Dr. Parchure at Gwalior and said that this witness had stated in his evidence that he had stopped going to the house of Dr. Parchure since May 19, 1947 when he joined the State service.

It was really surprising, Mr. Mengle said, how all of a sudden Madhukar Kale visited Dr. Parchure's House on January 28. As a matter of fact Madhukar Kale was detained from February 3 to March 11 and was under police influence. Further more Dr. Parchure in his so-called confession had not mentioned that Madhukar Kale was present at the time of the revolver practice by Nathuram Godse and Apte.

Referring to the plea of 'alibi' put forward by Apte Mr. Mengle submitted that it was necessary for the defence to produce witnesses to prove his presence in Bombay on January 30 and 31. There was sufficient material on record to show that he was in Bombay on January 30 and 31. In this connection Mr. Mengle referred to the railway tickets and the telegram receipts and one letter which were received from Apte at the time of his arrest on February 14.

"COLLECTED" TICKETS

Dealing with Mr. Daphtary's arguments that those tickets were actually collected tickets, Mr. Mengle said that the prosecution had produced a railway clerk who had deposed that those were collected tickets. The evidence of this witness should not be accepted as he had produced a corbon copy showing that the ticket in question was a collected one. He should have produced a bound book. Then there was no evidence on record to show as to who had stolen those collected tickets.

As regards the ticket which bore the date of January 31 and found in possession of Apte Mr. Mengle said the prosecution had produced no evidence at all. The prosecution had vaguely stated that Apte and Karkare might have gone to Bombay from Delhi by Plane. If that were so, the prosecution should have led evidence to show that they came by plane.

Supporting as was suggested by the prosecution that Apte wanted to create evidence for the purpose of manufacturing an Alibi, the easiest thing for him would have been to buy a ticket keep it with him, and not to travel or he could have asked a friend of his to buy a ticket and give it to him when he went to Bombay.

MISS SALVI'S TELEGRAM TO DELHI

Mr. Mengle then took up the receipt of a telegram found in possession of Apte stated to have been sent by Miss Manorama Salvi to the Secretary of the Delhi Hindu Mahasabha. He said that when Apte had met Miss Salvi at the Grant Road Telegraph Office Boamay on January 31 he asked her to send a telegram to the Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha She wrote it out and despatched it in his presence. The prosecution had stated that he was hostile.

Mr. Mengle submitted that the telegram was sent by Miss Salvi in the presence of Apte.

The judge observed that the possession of the receipt only showed that a telegram was sent and it would not prove the presence of Apte at the Grant Road Telegraph Office. He added Miss Salvi should be produced.

The court at this stage adjourned till Monday.

GITA, ASSET FOR WHOLE WORLD

Nehru's Plea For Broad-Mindedness

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11, (UPI): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, speaking at the Gita Jayanti celebrations held in New Delhi this afternoon, emphasised the need of removing all artificial barriers which divided the peoples of the world and urged the necessity of closer cultural contact between the various nations. He exhorted the people to keep their minds open and to give up narrow-mindedness which, he said, weakened a nation.

Continuing, Pandit Nehru said that three factors had a considerable influence on his life. The first two were the personalities and the teaching of Lord Buddha and Mamatma Gandhi and the third was Gita. Such great personalities and scriptures, he added, did not belong to a particular nation but were an asset for the whole world.

Pandit Nehru said that nations as well as individuals develop slowly and gradually and had to learn a lot from their experiences.

He added that great and lofty ideals knew no barriers and everybody, be he of any creed or community, could benefit from them, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru said, influenced the whole world from the village of Sevagram, simply because he was not narrow-minded. Similarly, in the hey-day of their glory the Indians knew no frontiers and had a good deal of cultural intercourse with the countries of Asia as well as at Europe. The last remains of this contact, he added, could still be seen in Java, Indonesia and Siam.

Pandit Nehru further added that it was only when they had become narrow-minded that India fell a prey to weakness and lost its place of honour and esteem.

Concluding, Pandit Nehru said that those who might hold the reins of the country would have to go and the responsibility of running the administration of the country was bound to fall on the shoulders of the younger generation, the young men and women of today. They should, therefore, try to imbibe those qualities which were essential to enable them to be the custodians of the destinies of their great country.

"BACKBONE OF U.P.'S SECURITY AND PEACE"

Sarojini Naidu's Praise For Disciplined Police

LUCKNOW, Dec. 11, (UPI): "A disciplined police, a faithful police, an enlightened police is the backbone of the security and peace of the Province and I congratulate that your men have given such a fine record of themselves", observed Srimati Sarojini Naidu, Governor of the United Provinces, addressing the Inspector General of Police and officers at the annual Police Parade this morning at the Police Lines, Lucknow.

Continuing, she disclosed that Lord Mountbatten told her in a private talk that this Province was the bestrun one in the whole of India and added that it was not a personal compliment to her but a compliment to those who co-operated — military, police and civilians — keeping up the prestige of this famuos province.

Exhorting the officers to imbibe a sense of service and sacrifice, she said: 'Remember that on your integrity, on your impartiality, on your discipline, on your promptness depends in a large measure the saefty and security of this land. Trose in my position have only an ornamental part to play. The real service lies with those who are engaged from day-to-day in serving the people."

In conclusion she expressed her hope that the police would fulfil that duty with nobility, untiring loyalty and zeal.

Jaipur Civic Address To Dr. Pattabhi

GANDHI NAGAR (Jaipur), Dec. 10 (A.P.I.): The Jaipur Municipal Council will present a Civic Address to the President-elect, Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya on December 15. The function will take place immediately after the Presidential Procession in the Ramniwas Gardens where the procession will terminate.

INDORE, Dec. 11 (API.) Mr. Gautam Sharma, General Secretary of the Gwalior District Congress Committee, has been elected to the Madhyabharat Legislative Assembly from Gwalior in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Kanlayalal Manana of Ujjain.

Washington Surprise For Chiang Kai-Shek

PRESSURE TO OPEN TALKS WITH REDS?

U. S. Wants No Involvement In Chinese Civil War

WILL MAO TSE-TUNG TURN ANOTHER TITO?

SHANGHAI, Dec. 11 (Reuter): The United States is exerting strong pressure on President Chiang Kai-Shek to open peace negotiations with Chinese Communists, usually well informed Chinese political circles in Shanghai believed today.

TRIPLE REASON

The move which these circles said was being pressed through Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, in Washington and the United States Ambassador in Nanking, Dr. Leighton Stuart, was attributed to three reasons:—

1. **...Disappointment over the Government's failure to introduce effective reforms.**
2. **A United States wish to avoid being involved in the Chinese civil war.**
3. **The belief that Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, might prove to be another Tito.**

MUST SAVE "FACE"

General Chiang Kai-Shek, it was thought, would agree if his armies could gain a major—not necessarily decisive—success in the present battle or Nanking.

This development would restore much of the "face" lost through recent successive reverses, and provide the Government with a bargaining point.

The vital peace or war issue was being fought out behind the scenes among China's top ranking politicians usually well-informed circles with Government connections told Reuter. They said that Prime Minister Sun Fo's protracted efforts to form a new Government had narrowed down to the question of whether he should head a "new cabinet" or a "caretaker" cabinet, with powers to sound out the Communists for peace talks.

CABINET AS CLUE

Little reliable news had hitherto leaked out about current discussions between the Premier and political leaders but Reuter's informant said that the eagerly awaited announcement of the new Cabinet should provide a clue as to which group, pro-peace or pro-war, emerged victorious.

It was thought singnificant that the known pro-peace Chinese such as General Chang Chih Chung and Shao Li Aze both of whom took pat in General Marshall's mediation efforts two years ago, as well as General Wutech Chen believed to have close connections with Kuomintang leftists were unconfirmably reported to be included in the Premiers tentative list.

According to a Hongkong message ten delegates representing anti-Chiang groups have left Hongkong for Harbin Manchuria for talks with Chinese Communist leaders on the formation of a coalition Government if Nanking is captured.

Chiang's Encircled Armies Run Short Of Food

Three encircled Government armies —in Anhwei, Honan and Kiangsu provinces—were reliably reported today to be running short of food.

Because of this surrounding Communist troops were said to be carrying on a "campaign of attrition" and avoiding battle.

Further south, Government Gen. Huang Wei's 12th Army Group cut off when it was sent to the rescue of Hsuchow troops was said to have only six days' food supply.

Nationalist forces from the Hankow area under Gen. Chang Ken were moving east in an attempt to rescue Gen. Huang's army.

Communist armies who pushed south-west from Suhsien—a cut 60 miles north-west of Nanking —were today reported to be retreating in two groups.

Nearer Nanking around the Government's "last line of defence" town,

(Continued on Pa ge 16)

800 BRAHMIN VOLUNTEERS TO DO GANDHINAGAR BHANGI WORK

Congress Cabinet To Finalise Resolutions For Jaipur Session Today

GANDHINAGAR (Jaipur), Dec. 11 (UPI): About 800 Congressmen, most of whom are Brahmins, have volunteered themselves to maintain cleanliness of the entire Gandhinagar. They have practically taken the work of the "Bhangis" here.

So far, they have built over two thousand open-air latrines. They are maintaining cleanliness of the various camps, namely the Delegates' Camp, the Visitors' Camp, the Workers' Camp the Sarvodaya Exhibition, Volunteers' Camps and the areas around the Jhanda Chowk. A number of Harijans and some refugees have also undertaken this work of maintaining cleanliness. There are also a large number of ladies engaged in this work.

Among the Congressmen engaged in the work of maintaining cleanliness, Mr. Ladhuram Joshi, a prominent Congress worker of Rajputana and convener of the Committee for maintaining cleanliness in Gandhinagar, himself was going about doing the work of cleanliness.

Cleanliness and watering of the main roads of Gandhinagar are, however, being maintained by the Jaipur Municipality.

ALL-INDIA REFUGEE ASSOCIATION TO MEET HERE ON 18 AND 19

The All-India Refugee Association (Delhi) of which Mr. Choithram Gidwani the President, in convening an All-India Refugee Conference of Evacuees from Pakistan, in Gandhinagar on December 18 and 19 under the presidentship of Mr. Purushottam Das Tandon, President of the United Provinces Congress Committee.

GO-SEWAKS CONFERENCE ON DECEMBER 16

Mr. Radhye Krishan Bajaj, Secretary of the All-India Go-Sewak Sangh, Wardha has made the following statement today:

"A conference of Go-Sewaks will be held on December 16, at 7-30 p.m. in the Subjects Committee Pandal Gandhinagar, Jaipur, instead of on December 19. The Conference will be inaugurated by Acharya Vinobha Bhave. It is expected that Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Minister of Agriculture and Food Governmment of India, will preside over this Conference."

AYURVEDIC DRUGS IN EXHIBITION

Dr. Laxmipathi, President of the All-India Ayurvedic Congress arrived here from Madras to organise an exhibition of some of the most common drugs easily available in the village and which can be used as the cheapest medicines by the villagers. A special 'pandal' has been provided for this purpose in the Sarvodaya Exhibition.

EAST PUNJAB DELEGATES' CAMP

AMBALA, Dec. 11, (A.P.I.): The camp office of the East Punjab Provincial Congress Committee will start functioning at Gandhinagar, Jaipur from December 15 it is announced. Free passes and concession tickets for delegates from East Punjab will be available from the camp office.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETING

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11, (A.P.I.): The Congress Working Committee held a four-hour session this afternoon and, it is understood adopted a number of resolutions provisionally.

They deal with the foreign policy of India, with particular reference to India's relations with the United Kingdom and the British Commonwealth of Nations, foreign possessions in India, Indian States, objectives of the Congress, etc.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru who took part in the discussion, it is understood, will go through these resolutions again to make drafting changes if necessary before they are finalised by the Committee tomorrow.

The resolutions are expected to be released by tomorrow evening.

FOREIGN POLICY

On the question of foreign policy it is understood, the Committee's conclusions are on the lines of the previous pronouncements on the subject by Pandit Nehru. These might be summed up as follows:

India's adherence to the Charter of the United Nations for the promotion of world peace the view that the Commonwealth is a substantial factor in the maintenance of peace and the desirability of India's association with the Commonwealth to mutual advantage without prejudice to her internal and external sovereignty.

CONGRESS CONSEMBLY PARTY MEETING

Mr. Satya Narayan Sinnha, Chief whip of the Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly notified that the meeting of the Congress Party will be held in the Constitution House at 3 p.m. on Sunday, December 12, and not, at 5-30 P. M.

JODHPUR AND JAIPUR PREMIERS MEET SARDAR

Mr. Jaiharayan Vyas and Mr. Hiralal Shastri, Prime Ministers of Jodhpur and Jaipur respectively had a meeting

Mr. Jainarayan Vyas and Mr. Hiralal Shastri, Prime Ministers of Jodhpur and Jaipur respectively had a meeting with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Minister for States, this morning when further discussions of the proposed integration of Rajputana States were held.

DR. N. S. HARDIKAR LAID UP

BOMBAY, Dec. 11, (A.P.I.): Dr. N. S. Hardikar founder of the Congress Seva Dal, is laid up in Bombay with high fever and will not be able to attend the All-India Seva Dal Conference over which he was to preside on December 14 in Jaipur, Congress House Headquarters announced tonight.

Dr. Hardikar was scheduled to leave for Jaipur today.

RUSSIA CLAMPS DOWN ON LABOUR ELEMENTS

BERLIN, Dec. 11, (U.P.A.): Russia clamped down on restless labour elements in the Soviet zone today by abolishing factory workers' councils formed under Allied Control Council law.

The functions of the councils were transferred to Communist controlled labour unions.

The move was announced by the Soviet army newspaper Taegliche Rundshau.

Another Soviet Warning

BERLIN, Dec. 11, (Reuter): Lieutenant-General G. S. Lukyanchenko, Russian Chief of Staff, today "warned Brigadier-General C. K. Galley, American Chief of Staff, that American planes flying outside the air corridors to Berlin would be forced down.

GANDHI NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND

Special Meeting To Intensify Drive For Collections

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11, (UPI): A special meeting convened by the Provisional Committee of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund was held at 1, Aurangzeb Road, on December 7, to which the Presidents of the Provincial and State Committees were also invited.

Sardar Vallabhonai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Shri Jagjivan Ram, Shri Devadas Gandhi, and Acharya Kripalani, members of the Provisional Committee, were present.

Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa also attended by special invitation.

At the outset, the position with regard to collections for the Fund was reviewed and the Presidents of the Provincial and State Committees of the Fund were requested to intensify the collection drive during the month of January 1949. The draft constitution as prepared by Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa and amended by the constitution sub-committee, was then placed before the meeting and discussed. In particular the objects on which the Trust money would be utilised were examined and approved and it was decided to fix the maximum number of trustees at thirty.

As a matter of immediate importance, Kaka Kaielkar of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Wardha, was appointed with necessary powers to collect article connected with Mahatma Gandhi and it has been decided request that any one having in his possession any letter or other articles of interest or having knowledge of the same should communicate with him.

Bombay Collections

BOMBAY, Dec. 11, (A.P.I.): Collections for the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund from Bombay amount to Rs. 22,13,888-15-9, till December 11.

MAHARASHTRA GIVES 12 LAKHS

POONA, Dec. 11, (U.P.I.): Maharashtra has contributed Rs. 12,00,000 towards the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund.

Pandit Nehru Arriving In Jaipur On Dec. 16

JAIPUR, Dec. 10, (API): According to information received here Pandit Nehru accompanied by his sister Mrs. Vijayalakshmi would be arriving here for the Congress session on December 16. The Governor of U.P., C.P. Bihar, East Bengal and Orissa are also expected to attend the session. Miss Muriel Lister and Mr. Bayard Ruslin, a prominent Negro statesman are coming from London.

Gandhinagar Linked Up By Phone

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11, (U.P.I.): Gandhinagar, the miniature town in Jaipur, has now been linked with all the important cities of India and the lakhs of people that will visit this place during the forthcoming Congress session will find no difficulty in speakng or sending messages to the remotest parts of India. Mr. Krshna Prasad, Director General Posts and Telegraphs, who returned from Jaipur after a personal inspection, said that the arrangements were adequate to meet the needs of the vast concourse of persons estimated at 3 lakhs.

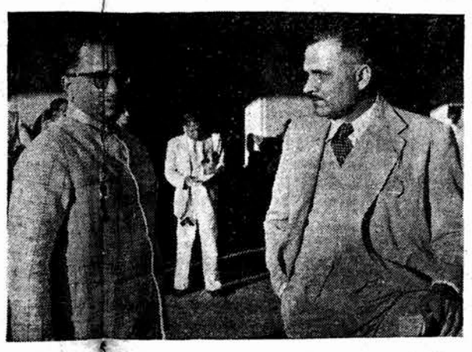
Banaras Arrests

BANARAS, Dec. 11, (A.P.I.): Over 140 R.S.S. workers have been arrested here in connection with their Satyagraha movement. The arrests have been made under the U.P. Public Safety Ordinance.

Calcutta's New Sheriff

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11, (A.P.I.): Dr. Narendra Nath Law, a business magnate of Calcutta, has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta for the coming year. Dr. Law belongs to the well-known Law family and is the sixth Sheriff to be appointed from that family.

NEW SHERIFF AT RACE COURSE



Maj.-Gen. Brar seen chatting to Joachim Alva, the new Sheriff of Bombay on the race course.

R. S. S. DEMONSTRATORS ROUNDED UP IN CITY

Delhi Procession Teargassed; More Arrests In Several Provinces

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Bombay City Police arrested about 180 more R.S.S. volunteers in the course of the day and in the evening, thus bringing to the total to about 380 since Thursday night.

R.S.S. volunteers today evening again tried to hold parades in at least three localities in the city, but the police ever ready to frustrate their attempts to organise such demonstrations, promptly arrested them. The police arrested 113 R.S.S. volunteers in the evening at Matunga, Dadar and Fort areas.

CONVICTIONS

38 school and college boys, who were arrested yesterday by the Police for attempting to hold a parade and were charged with being members of the R.S.S. and an unlawful assembly, were sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Oscar Brown at the Esplanade Police Court today to four months' R. I. each.

Thirty-four persons who were arrested at Shivaji Park, and who were similarly charged were sentenced to four months' R.I. each.

In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11 (UPI): A Procession of R.S.S. which was being taken round the Connaught Place this evening was tear-gassed by the police.

The procession was conducted by children, some of whom were under 12 years. They were shouting slogans and carrying hand-written posters and circulating leaflets.

An A. P. I. message says:—

One hundred R.S.S. workers were arrested today for defiance of the District Magistrate's order issued under the Punjab Public Safety Act, banning processions and public meetings within the municipal limits of Delhi.

Sixty-five persons were sentenced today to various terms of imprisonments ranging from three months R.I. and a fine of Rs. 200 to 15 months hard labour and a fine of Rs. 500 each. One of the arrested persons told the court that he was forced to join the procession. After having been admonished he was released on the assurance that he would not participate in unlawful activities in future.

BAN EXTENDED

The District Magistrate of Delhi issued an order today extending by another month the ban on assembly of five or more persons or carrying of arms within the area of Delhi cantonment. The previous order was due to expire on December 12.

1,300 Arrested In Maharashtra

POONA, Dec. 11 (UPI): Thirteen hundred workers of Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh have been arrested all over Maharashtra during the last two days for defying ban on their organisation and offering Satyagraha, according to information reaching here.

It is reported that among the arrested persons majority are students.

About 400 R.S.S. workers have been rounded up in Poona district alone and they are being tried and sentenced by a special court opened inside the jail premises.

Reports Of Country-Wide Arrests

AHMEDABAD: Small processions were taken out 127 were arrested; AMBALA: Seven out of eight persons arrested yesterday were transported out of Ambala and released. Today six more arrests have been made besides 27 made in Ludhiana; BANGALORE: Y. R. Joshi, Karnatak organiser arrested besides 32 other arrests thus bringing the total to 90; BHAGALPUR: Six arrested while offering Satyagraha; CALCUTTA: 80 released on bail. 175 more arrests made in W. Bengal including 156 in Calcutta; CALICUT: Demonstrations fixed. Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. promulgated; GAUHATI: 18 arrested. Printing Press raided and objectionable leaflets seized; GWALIOR: 24 arrested; INDORE: 12 released on apologising and 40 more arrested; JAMNAGAR: Police searches continue pamphlets distributed; JUBBULPORE: 41 arrested including Mr. Vimal Chandra, well-known Excise Contractor, Mr. Dhadgaon, pleader and Mr. Sitaram Vishwakarma, the chief organiser; JULLUNDER: 12 arrested; KHANDWA: 16 arrested including Dr. Mahodaya, District organiser and Mr. Bedekar, the pleader; MALWA UNION: 500 roundedup; MADRAS: Police searches continue while 40 more have been arrested bringing the total to 100; MADURA: Mr. R. D. Iyer, Advocate and local Organiser arrested, Nagpur and C. P. Districts 250 roundedup; PATNA: Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. promulgated; RAJKOT, GONDAL & MORVI; 98 arrested while four were released on apologising; SANGLI: 81 more arrested for offering Satyagraha. In Sangli and Miraj 315 total arrests made; SITAPUR: 92 arrested, 8 ring leaders taken into custody; UDAIPUR: Four arrested; UJJAIN: Top-ranking leaders arrested.

Dutch To Set Up Interim Government In Indonesia

NEGOTIATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT WITH REPUBLIC BREAK DOWN

THE HAGUE, Dec. 11 (Reuter): The Dutch Government anounced today that the three-year old negotiations for a settlement with the Indonesian Republic had finally broken down and that an interim Indonesian Government without the Republicans would be set up immediately.

An official communique said the Dutch would "keep open" the possibility of incorporating the Republic into the interim system later.

"It is impossible for agreement to be reached with the Republic", the communique stated.

Continuance of the present talks, either informally or through the United Nations Good Offices Committee now in Indonesia, had no purpose, so long as the Republic did not radically alter its standpoint on observance of the recent truce, the communique said.

NEXT MOVE

The next move was that the Dutch must "institute an interim government immediately and transfer great authority to it."

They had, therefore, informed the Good Offices Committee that a decree for the administration of Indonesia in the interim period—already agreed on between representatives of non-Republican Indonesia and the Dutch —must now be proclaimed.

The communique said that discussions on political questions between Premier Hatta and the Ministerial Mission had revealed serious differences of principle.

Premier Hatta also acknowledged that the high representative of the Dutch Crown should have powers to deal with emergency conditions should they arise, the communique added.

The Dutch Government sent its special mission to Indonesia on the basis of these assurances.

DUTCH SOVEREIGNTY

The Mission then found that the Republicans had receded from these views. They now said that recognition of Dutch sovereignty in the interim period may only be formal and that "by gentlemens agreement" Holland must not attach any practical significance to this sovereignty.

This meant, the communique said, that the powers of the high representative, particularly those relating to the armed forces, would only be recognised in theory.

Moreover Dutch troops would gradually have to withdraw from the territories they now occupy, while Republican forces would remain and their position would not be fixed until later. A situation would in practice arise of two armies under different commands.

INTER-DOMINION TALKS

Political Committee Concludes Deliberations

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11, (A. P. I.): The Political Committee set up by the Inter-Dominion Conference concluded its deliberations today, and its recommendations will be submitted to the Main conference when it assembles on Monday or Tuesday, says Press Note issued by the External Affairs Ministry.

The Steering Committee met the Boundary Disputes Committee and endeavoured to iron out the differences that still existed they will continue their discussions tomorrow. The Steering Committee also considered the reports of the stores, economic and partition committee, the note adds.

First Norwegian Minister To India

OSLO, Dec. 11, (U. P. I.): Jens Schive, press chief of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry, today was appointed Norway's first Minister Extraordinary to India.

MARTIAL LAW IN BURMA EXTENDED

RANGOON, Dec. 11, (Reuter): Sao Shwe Thaike, President of Burma, today extended Martial Law in five major districts of Central Burma and two in the south until the end of January.

These areas were first put under Martial Law three months ago after the Karen tribesmen had followed the Burmese Communists in launching a revolt against the Rangoon Government.

8 Chinese Terrorists Killed

SINGAPORE, Dec. 10, (Reuter): Security Forces in Malaya killed eight Chinese terrorists during the last 48 hours, it was officially announced in Kuala Lumpur tonight.

Mortars are being used to flush terrorists from inaccessible areas, it was stated.

More Arrests In Mahe

TELLICHERRY, Dec 11, (UPI): Reports about the arrest of a number of persons in Mahe, the French Indian possession, have been received her in the past few days.

Two French Mahe evacuees were arrested on their return to the town.

The curfew and prohibitory order regarding public meetings and assemblies in Mahe have been extended by the French India authorities for an indefinite period.

NIZAM NAILS MOHAMMED ZAFRULLAH'S LIES

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Dec. 11 (API): Refuting the recent statement made by Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan regarding Hyderabad asking for an early meeting of the Security Council to consider Hyderabad situation, the Nizam of Hyderabad, in a letter to the military Governo: Major-General J. N. Chaudhury, says:

"The situation is considerably better than it was some months ago and the subjects of my State are living peacefully."

Text Of Letter

The following is the text of the letter received by Major General J. N. Chaudhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad, from the Nizam this afternoon:—

"My dear friend,

I am surprised to see in the newspapers that Sir Zafrullah Khan has again made a statement regarding Hyderabad and is asking for an early meeting of the Security Council to arrest what he calls the fast deteriorating situation on the State.

As "a matter of fact, the situation is considerably better than it was some months ago and the subjects of my State are living peacefully.

"There is no doubt that the administration had broken down during the latter part of the last Ministry's regime but at present, the Military Government has achieved success in not only restoring but improving the administrative machinery.

"All shades of opinion in the State feel that the present administration is impartial and efficient.

"I feel happy to think that through the endeavours of the Military Government, my subjects are settling down to normal life.

"I am sorry to note that Sir Zafrullah Khan has made such a misleading statement."

Your Sincerely,
(Sd.) NIZAM VII.

A press note issued by the Hyderabad Military Administration today denies a report circulated by a news agency stating that the Government have stopped mansabs and grants to various institutions and organisations.

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

Consembly Members To Get Dar Report On Monday

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11 (A.P.I.): The report of the Linguistic Provinces Commission, appointed by the President of the Constituent Assembly, under the Chairmanship of M. S. K. Dar a former Judge of the Allahabad High Court, will be distributed to the members of the Constituent Assembly on Monday, December 13, 1948, before the members break off for the recess, it is officially state

COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR

Mr. A. S. Iyengar appointed as Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, in place of Mr. M. G. Monani. Mr. Iyengar was till now Director of Labour Welfare and Government Labour Officer, Bombay.

A. S. Iyengar

CIRCULAR TO TEXTILE MILLS

Control On Production Will Come Into Force On Jan. 1

BOMBAY, Dec. 11, (A.P.I.): The Textile Production Control Committee, which met here on December 9, concluded its session today.

Representatives of the millowners, cloths dealers and the handloom industry gave evidence before the Committee, which was presided by Mr. T. Sivasankar, I.C.S., Director-General of Disposals, Government of India.

The recommendations of the Committee are expected to be submitted to the Government of India by the end of December.

Meanwhile, a circular has been issued to all textile mills that control on production would come into force from January 1, 1949.

Jeeps To Patrol City During Night Hours

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With a view to giving prompt information of crime to the Police, a new scheme is being introduced, with effect from January 1, 1949, in Greater Bombay, of patrol by jeeps fitted with wireless transmitters and receivers between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. Constant patrols by these jeeps, accompanied by Armed Police, will be maintained throughout Greater Bombay.

Members of the public needing prompt Police assistance may contact Police Telephone Nos. 334 or 200, 281 (Wireless Control Room and Information Officer, respectively) through Police Exchange No. 39811, between the said hours.

ANOTHER BORDER CLASH; BUT NO CASUALTIES

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11, (A.P.I.): A border clash between two batches of West Bengal and Eastern Pakistan Police has been reported from the Nadia District frontier.

The clash was over the harvesting of paddy. Shots are stated to have been fired from both sides but no casulties have been reported.

A similar clash over the smuggling of paddy was stated to have occurred earlier this week on the Dinapur District frontier.

Two Pilot Officers Killed In Air Clash At Dehu

POONA, Dec. 10 (A.P.I.): Pilot officer Frantz and pilot officer Lokanathan, who went out on a practice fligt in an aircraft crashed at Dehu Road near Poona yesterday and were killed).

The cause of the accident is not known.

The two officers had recently obtained their wings.

BORDER RAIDS BY PAKISTANIS

No Casualty On Indian Side

AMRITSAR, Dec. 11, (UPI): Reports of three border raids by Pakistan have been received here, in the country of the last week.

On the night between December 6 and 7 some Pakistanis armed with rifles crossed the Indian border and raided the house of one Dharmvir Singh in the village of Bir and kidnapped two girls and took away some gold ornaments.

A report from Ajnala police station says that on the night between December 7 and 8 some Pakistani raiders crossed the Indian border and took away half a dozen heads of cattle belonging to one Asa Singh of the village of Dall Rajputa.

The Valtoha police station reports of new tactics adopted by the raiders.

At about 2-30 a.m. about one hundred Pakistanis formed two parties one of them started firing on the Indian guards post and the other moved towards the village. Noticing the araiders the constaole on duty asked one of the civilians with him on duty to challenge them and other civilians took up position. When callenged the raiders started firing. Two of the civilians escaped while the constable and the other civilian returned fire and checked the onward progress of the raiders.

The other party of the raders which started firing on the guard post was also engaged by Indian guards. After about half an hour's encounter the raiders, who were hiding behind a small garden withdrew one by one. The Indian police went in pursuit of them but could find only one spear, 10 pairs of shoes and one military chappal.

There was no casualty on the Indian side.

Travelling Allowances For Government Servants

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11, (U. P. I.): Consequent on the revision of passenger accommodation on railways with effect from January 1, 1949, the Government of India have decided to modify with effect from that date the travelling allowance rules relating to Government servants in civil employ, says a Communique.

According to the new rules, all officers of the first grade and officers of the second grade if in class 1 service or in receipt of a pay exceeding Rs. 500 will be entitled to upper class accommodation. The remaining second grade officers and third grade officers will be entitled to intermediate class. Fourth grade Government servants will be entitled to ordinary class.

Mileage allowance for journeys on tour and transfer will continue to be calculated as at present, that is, on the basis of the fares of the new class to which the Government servant is entitled.

Compensation For Goods Lost In Transit

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11, (U. P. I.): The Government of India have laid down procedure designed to facilitate the settlement of claims for compensation for goods lost or damaged in respect of railway consignments booked prior to August 15, 1947, the date of the partition of India, say a Press Note issued by the Ministry of Railways to the various railway administration.

Quake Shock Recorded In Pasadena

PASADENA, (California), Dec. 11, (U.P.A.): The Institute of Technology here recorded an earthquake shortly before noon today.

It said the quake was probably centered in the Palm Springs area which had a strong quake a week ago.

Kasturbhai Lalbhai To Lead India's Cotton Delegation

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, 11.

India's cotton delegation which will be going to East Africa to-morrow will be led by the Ahmedabad millowner Mrs. Kasturbhia Lalbhai and will include Commerce Joint-Secretary Mr. Chettur. This is in pursuance of the recently concluded Indo-British agreement under which the United Kingdom Raw Cotton Purchase Commission makes the purchases, 40 per cent of which will be allocated to India. Mr. Chettur will stay on to explore possibilities of a trade agreement.

Canada And Newfoundland

OTTAWA, Dec. 11, (U.P.A.): Canada and Newfoundland signed the terms of confederation in the Senate chamber shortly after noon today.

True Education Will Be Greatest Arsenal Of Democracy

MADRAS PREMIER'S ADDRESS AT ANDHRA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

MADRAS, Dec. 11, (UPI): "Education must be effective and purposive. It must appeal not only to the head, but also to the heart. It must teach us not only all that concerns us to know, but also all that concerns us to be. It cannot be an education that begins at an age and ends at an age. It should be coextensive with lif itself," observed Mr. O. P. Ramaswamy Redciar, Premier of Madras, delivering the annual convocation address of the Andhra University at Waltair today.

The Premier added: "Education should teach man the dignity of labour. It should breed no snobbery. It should not be a mere means to an end. It should be both means and ends in itself. It should make man self-reliant. It should create no extraneous problems of under-employment and unemployment; it should solve these problems of itself.

Continuing, Mr. Ramaswamy Reddiar said: "Such an education teaches the individual to be a servant of humanity, instead of a seeker after selfish ends. It teaches him to be tolerant towards diverse, faiths, enables him to see the basic unity underlying them all. It will put an end to all pride of caste and community. It will be the greatest arsenal of democracy; and the more we have schools and colleges based on this ideal, the less we will have of jails and prisons."

Concluding Mr. Reddiar said: "The fate of mankind haugs on the founding of an educational system based on this ideal; and it is realising this that Mahatma Gandhi, one of the greatest of original thinkers the modern age has produced, formulated the idea of the basic education, now familiarly known as the Wardha system of education. If you reflect deep enough on its objectives and possibilities, and the inadequacies and imperfection of the present system. you will realise that it is not a mere art and craft affair or a mundane 'pay-as-you-learn' business, but one with a deep significance, with permanent solution for ills with which mankind is afflicted."

DOCK WORKERS TO RESUME ON MONDAY

Dispute Settled With Port Trust

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The dispute between the Port Trust authorities and the dock labour in the city regarding the resumption of duty by all strikers at 8 a.m. this morning instead of 7-30 a.m. is amicably settled after a meeting between the representatives of the Bombay Port Trust and the Dock Workers' Union late this evening.

It appears that the dock workers, who had struck work as a mark of protest against the arrest of their Union leaders three days back, assembled this morning at 8 a.m. at various docks to resume duty. But, on instructions from the B.P.T. authorities, they were refused admission by the police who guarded the gates. The situation would have taken an ugly turn and would have rapidly deteriorated into another lightning strike but for the intervention of Mr. Dinkar Desai and Mr. N. H. Kale, trade union leaders, who were mainly responsible for advising them to go back to work today. Both these trade union leaders later had a conference with Port Trust officials and discussed this matter. They drew the attention of the B.P.T. authorities to the various "irregularities" of the dock labour and how difficult it was for dock workers to come as early as 7-30 a.m. at docks for work when transport in the city is not available to many of them.

It is understood that after a two-hour conference in which all issues were fully discussed, an amicable settlement was arrived at and all dock workers will resume work on Monday morning tomorrow (Sunday) being holiday for all docks in the city.

ENHANCED PETROL RATION

As some surplus is left out of the quota of petrol allotted to the Province of Bombay it has been decided that the further issue of petrol ration for the current quarter should be made on the following basis: 8 gallons for all motor cars; 4 gallons for motor bicycles; 20 gallons for taxis and 24 gallons for transport vehicles.

JAI PRAKASH MEETS PANDIT NEHRU

Demands Of P. & T. Employees Placed Before Premier

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11, (AP.I.): A joint deputation of Post and Telegraph organisations led by Mr. Jai Prakash Narain President of the Postmen Union met the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru last evening.

The deputation placed before the Prime Minister the following five demands: Increase in dearness allowance confirmation of temporary staff, publication of expert Committee's report, appointment of an Anomoly Committee to deal with anomalies arising out of the Central Pay Commission recommendations and grant of strike period pay of 1946 strike.

Later, a joint meeting of the Executive Councils of the Post and Telegraph organisations was held and a full report of the talk which the deputation had with the Prime Minister was given by Mr. Ja Prakash Narain.

Aurangabad Reception To Calcutta Editor

AURANGABAD, Dec. 11, (API): Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika, who arrived here this morning in the course of his tour of India was accorded a reception by the Aurangabad District Congress Committee at their office.

Mr. Ghosh said in an interview that he had been visiting many of the Indian States to "feel the pulses of the common man" there and to get first hand information about the social, political and economic life of the State's peoples under the new set up.

"Redland" Fleet Atom Bombed

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 11 (Reuter): The "Redland" invading fleet, steaming towards Britain in the British air-sea exercises, was "atombombed" today 110 miles off the Lizard Cornwall. In the teeth of rain and a heavy gale, a Lancaster of Bomber Command, dropped the bomb which, first reports suggested fell on the main element of the enemy warships. The "missile" was a 320 million candle power flash.

Washington Surprise For Chiang Kai-Shek

(Continued from Page 14)

Pengpu, the situation was more obscure.

Communists there were reported to be moving south in what appeared to be an attempt on the railway to the capital.

The Government claimed some successes in heavy fighting west of Pengpu.

TRUMAN-MADAME CHIANG MEETING

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, (Reuter): The White House refused to comment today on Chinese reports that the United States was trying to persuade the Nanking Government, through Maram eChiang Kai-Shek to reach a settlement with the Communists.

Pressident Tduman meeting Madame Chiang Kai-Shek for the first time last night said afterwards he had given a "sympathetic" hearing to her appeal increased American aid.

Authoritative sources said the "sympathy" did not imply any tendency to accept Madame Chiang's thesis that 3,000 million dollars worth of arms and a high ranking American Military Advisory Commission was needed to turn the Communist tide.

It is unlikely that Mr. Truman and Madame Chiang had anything like an extensive discussion.

No plans for a further meeting have been announced though a Chinese Embassy spokesman said today "the possibility should not be excluded."

NATIONALISTS CUT THROUGH RED LINES

NANKING, Dec. 11, (U.P.A.): Nationalist troops on the north side of the Suhsien battle area have driven five miles through Communist lines in an effort to join with the troops on the southern side, it was announced here today.

SETTLEMENT OF PALESTINE ISSUE

Western Powers' Plea To U.N. Assembly

PARIS, Dec. 11, (UPA): The Western powers warned the General Assembly in the closing hours of the Paris meeting today that the only hope for peace in Palestine was the watered-down Anglo-American plan for a new conciliation commission.

The United States, Britain, France, Canada and China implored the Assembly to do something to promote a lasting settlement of the Arab-Jewish strife.

America's John Foster Dulles told the Assembly that the conciliation plan would provide a key for a settlement. He said that there already had been too much fighting in Palestine and that "there must be no more."

Britain's Hector McNeil, during passage of the plan which fell far short of the original British goal, admitted that as now constituted, it was "not a strong resolution and, in the circumstances, cannot be."

France's Robert Schuman said that it would "mean failure" if the United Nations neglected to act on Palestine and "allow the conflict to continue."

Canada's Lester Pearson warned the Assembly that it must act now to bring peace to Palestine before new violence, disorder and disaster visits the Middle East.

The Assembly will meet for the second half of this session on April 1, at New York.

Rebuff To King Abdullah

AMMAN, Dec. 11, (Reuter): Transjoddan's King Abdullah will be proclaimed "King of Transjordan and Palestine" if a Parliament meeting on Monday so decides, a Government spokesman told "Reuter" here today.

Arab League Secretary-General Azzam Pasha said in Cairo today he considered that "It was only a very simple meeting" which he did not believe King Abdullah "would take seriously."

Trick Of Eggs Changes Regulations

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 11, (Reuter): Zanzibar had a plague of crows.

After all other methods to reduce their numbers had failed rewards were offered—ten cents for crow's egg and fifty cents for crows alive or dead.

A boy appeared one day with a basket of crow's eggs.

Urgent business kept officials from dealing with the boy at once.

The eggs began to hatch out.

When the payout began the boy asked for fifty cents for each of the crow chicks.

Now the regulations have been altered:

Fifty cents will be paid for the crows—if they have feathers on.

INDIAN TROOPS MOP UP HOSTILE POCKETS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11 (U.P.I.): During the past week, Indian troops were engaged in consolidating their positions in the Kargil-Leh sectors and mopping up hostile pockets in the Rajauri-Mendhar Poonch areas, says a Defence Ministry communiqne issued today. z

More than three thousand Muslims have been rehabilitated during the week in the Raisi District. Indian troops have restored confidence in the liberated areas and life is fast returning to normal.

The communique adds that the enemy is building up his forces in Mirpur, Bagh, Tithwal and Chakothi sectors. There is also evidence of increased enemy movement from Skardu towards our positions in Kargil and the Ladakh valley. Though no clashes of any consequence nave taken place between our troops and the hostiles, our positions were subjected to constant shell and mortar fire.

Indian artillery engaged hostile columns approaching our picket in the Poonch and Jhangar areas as well as Tithwal and Chakothi sectors. The enemy continues to maintain pressurt on forward positions in these sectors, the communique concludes.

Hirohito Not To Abdicate

TOKYO, Dec. 11, (Reuter): Prince Takamatsu, younger brother of Emperor Hirohito, said today he did not believe the Emperor would abdicate or accept the Catholic faith as recently rumoured.

JAFFER ON HOTEL EMPLOYEES' PLIGHT

Appeal To Government To Enforce Amended Shop Assistants' Act

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Presiding over the Annual General Body Meeting of the Bombay Hotel Kamgar Union held yesterday night at the North Brook Garden, Mr. Mahomed Jaffer, President of the Union urged the Bombay Government to enforce the amended Bombay Shop Assistants Act without delay.

He added that hotel workers in Bombay were still the most exploited and the worst sufferers among the workers covered by the Shop Assistants Act. He pointed out that the provisions of the Act were systematically violated by employers every day and reduced the Act to a 'mockery'

The meeting passed a resolution demanding better pay, eight hour daywork one month's privilege leave, uniforms and bonus.

The resolution warned that unless immediate steps were taken to improve the lot of hotel workers, they were bound to go "desperate."

WORKING CLASS FACING CRISIS

Madras Joint Secretary Of A.I.T.U.C. Explains Why He Resigned

MADRAS, Dec. 11, (A.P.I.): Mr. R. Ramathan, Joint Secretary, the Madras Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress has resigned from his post.

In a statement explaining his resignation Mr. Ramthan says: "In the past the All-India Trade Union Congress was functioning as an independent organisation of the working class embracing all sections and genuine trade unionists in this country. But since the resignation of Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Mrinal Kanti Bose and the independent trade unionists from this organisation a new situation has arisen which calls for serious consideration and assessment by all genuine trade unionists. In this critical period when the working class is facing a grave crisis, only a central united organisation of the working class can defend and safeguard the rights of the working class. The A.I.T.U.C. has lose this role now. As I feel that I will not be able to serve the working class effectively by remaining an official of this organisation I have severed my connections with this organisation."

Industrial Dispute For Adjudication

The industrial dispute between the Navshakti Newspapers Limited, Bombay, and its workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. Salim M. Merchant.

Wholesale Prices On Upward Trend

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11, (A.P.I.): Wholesale prices as measured by the economic adviser's index recorded an increase of 0.6 per cent during the week ended November 27, 1948, and the index which stood at 383.7 (base year ended August 1939-100) was 0.6 per cent higher than that of a month ago and about 26 p.c. more than that of a year ago. The average for November 1948 worked out to 382.2 as compared with 381.7 for the previous month and 302.0 for November 1947.

PRIVATE MOTOR-DRIVERS DEMAND APPLICATION OF SHOPS ACT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A resolution demanding the immediate application of the amended Shop Sound Establishments Act by the Government of Bombay to private motor-drivers in the city of Bombay was adopted by the Bombay Private Motor-Drivers' Union at their general body meeting tonight held at Peoples' Jinnah Hall.

Mr. P. K. Savant, Secretary of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, presided over the meeting, which was attended by over 600 members of the Union.

In the course of his presidential speech, Mr. Savant laid stress on the Gandhian principles which guide all the Trade Union movements in India which sprang up as a result of Mahatma Gandhi's influence on India's life.

Mahatma Gandhi taught all those Trde Unionists who believed in doing services to Labour that strke was the last weapon to be resorted to by the wokers only when all other means failed to achieve their objective.

The Indian National Trade Union Congress and Hindutan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh were founded on these high principles taught by Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Savant firmly repudiated the charge levelled against both these organisations that they were capitalist-inspired Trade Union organisations.

Finally, Mr. Savant asked the Government of Bombay to enact legislation for applying the amended Shops and Establishment Act to more than 20,000 private motor-drivers in this city who he said, had no other means for asserting their rights as employees.

The meeting adopted another resolution affiliating the Private Motor-Drivers' Union to the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

Mr. Narayanrao Rane was elected the new General Secretary of the Union.

NOT THE WAY TO SOLVE LABOUR PROBLEMS

NAGPUR, Dec. 11, (UPI): Mr. Shyam Narayan Kashmiri, Secretary, Socialist Party, Nagpur, has sent a letter to the Socialist Party of Akola advising them that three trade union workers who are on hunger-strike for the last five days for their unusual grievances, should give up their hunger-strike. "This is not the way of solving labour problems." adds Mr. Kashmiri.

It is further reported that the three hunger-strikers have lost some weight and a sympathetic strike is in the offing.

Police Patels' Powers To Be Curtailed

The Government of Bombay has decided to withdraw the judicial powers exercisable by Police Patels under Sections 14, 15 and 16 of the Bombay Village Police Act in towns and villages in which Magisterial courts exist. These three Sections relate to Police Patel's powers to try and punish for petty tssaults or abuse (Sect. 14) and the issue by a Magistrate a commission to a Police Patel to try certain offences and the latter's powers of acting on it (Sections 15 and 16).

These judicial powers of Police Patels are being withdrawn on representations made to the Government that they were sometimes misused. All the Magistrates have been asked not to issue any commission to Police Patels of the towns and villages in which Magisterial courts exist and cancel forthwith any such commissions already issued. In regard to the withdrawal of powers conferred on Police Patels by Section 14 of the Act, the Government proposes to undertake the necessary legislation.

Sardar To Take Salute At Police Parade

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11, (A.P.I.): A. I. R. Delhi will broadcast at 8 p.m. on December 12, a radio report based on actual recordings made at the police parade to be held at the Irwin Stadium earlier in the day when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will take the salute. The programme, which will include the speech by the Deputy Prime Minister, will be radiated on 338.6 and 85 84.

Karnatak Irrigation Circle

The Special Investigation Circle will in future be called the Karnatak Irrigation Circle.

TENANTS ORDERED TO QUIT CHAWLS

Minister's Assurance To Deputation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Representatives of the tenants of the Shambhulal Harjivandas Naik Chawls at Jacob Circle, who number about 2000 and who have been given quit notice by the landlord met the Minister in charge of reconstruction Mr. L. M. Patil at the Secretariat today afternoon.

The tenants have been served with a notice to vacate the chawls as it is said he wanted to erect a new soap factory on the site. The quit notice was given nearly a year back. Later a consent decree was passed in the Small Causes Court by which the tenants were to vacate by the end of the year.

The Minister has promised to look into the matter and seek legal advice before taking any final action.

About 500 tenants, including women and children, carrying placards marched to the Secretariat earlier in the day.

Karachi Cotton Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Dec. 11.

Cotton Ready Sind NT 82/8, Punjab 289, F 91, Four F 71, New Crop NT Roller January Delivery 82/12 to 83/4, Sawgin 87 to 88. Market quiet but steady with slow demand.

Yesterday's business totalled about 2,987 bales.

Arrivals from upcountry 2,451 bales. Exports nil.

Cottonseed NT Ready 8, Do. New Crop 9, Dessi 11/10, Rapeseed 208. Market steady with good demand from exporters.

Yesterday's arrivals from upcountry 5,373 mds.

Exports 15,000 bags for Cutch, Kathiawar.

Gold Tejabi 103, Sovereigns 68/8, Silver Coins 117/8. Market easy on account of poor demand.

STOCK EXCHANGE: Habib Bank 163, Habib Insurance 66, Pakistan State Bank 100, Orient Airways 17, Three per cent 1968 Pakistan Government Loan 99/14.

Norwegian Beer For India

OSLO, Dec. 11, (Reuter): Norway is planning to export beer to India.

A small experimental consignment of Pilsner Beer is now being sent from Lillehammer Brewery and if this is successful it is intended to start large-scale beer exports to India.

India has also requested samples of Norwegian apple juice.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

Previous closing	32.44
Today's opening	32.36
Difference	—8
Today's closing	32.18
Difference	—26

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

	Rs.	as.
Silver Bullion forward	174	0
Silver ready	174	8
Gold forward	112	4
Gold ready	112	12
Sovereigns	75	0

EXPECTATION:

Cotton Jarila February Rs. 609-8.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 11, (Reuter): Clearing banks reserves have been low during the past week as a result of the seasonal withdrawal of currency and London's Money Market houses have been experiencing difficulty in obtaining credits. Extensive calling also helped to create shortage and some requirements were only met by taking of privilege money.

In one or two cases official assistance on small scale had to be obtained. Eight large lines on treasury bills were taken up, but towards the end of the week supplies of credit were sufficient to cover requirements and books were balanced with comfort. Late demand appeared from clearing banks for January and February bills in which fair business was reported.

The bank of England return showed 18.2 millions Sterling increase in active note circulation in corresponding period last year. The increase was only ten million Sterling, and the peak current demand is not expected to be reached until December 29.

Application for 170 million Sterling treasury bills totalled 308,060 thousand Sterling of which 170 million Sterling were allotted at an average rate of ten Shillings 3.83 Pence per cent.

Next week 170 million Sterling treasury bills will be offered and treasury deposit receipts eighty million Sterling maximum, fifty million at six months and thirty million Sterling at seven months.

Calicut Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Dec. 11.

Cairyarn Beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/155, Fibre Garbled 105, Ungarbled 95, Cocoanuts Raw 130, Dry 130/135, Cocoanut Oil 600, Copra Office 410, Dilpasand 420, Madras Nottam 425, Pepper Wynaad 1300, Country 1250, Dry Ginger Chernad 450, Ernad 400, Coffee Robusta 142/8, Timber Pali 70/80, Junglewood 30/40, Vellapine 70/75, Benteak 40/55, Teak 75/125, Mango 3/8/4, Teak 12/22/8, Rosewood 10/20.

New York Stocks

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining dol 33-3/8.

General Motors dol. 57-7/8.

United States Steel Common dol. 71-1/2.

United States Steel Preference unquoted.—(Reuter).

Saurashtra Market Quotations

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 11.

Rajkot Silver Magsar 173, Rajkot Silver Maha 169/12, Rajkot Sugar Magsar 92/4, Rajkot Sugar Maha 87/4, Rajkot Aranda January 131/15, Dhoraji Silver New Vayda 173, Jamnagar Silver New Vayda 173, Wadhwan Cotton Jeth 27/9, Wadhwan Sugar Posh 15/15.

SELECTIVE BUYING ON WORTH STREET CLOTH MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

Trading saw selective buying and a mixed price pattern on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market today.

Selling agents reported a sustained bag trade inquiry for Osnaburgs and sheetings. Tobacco cloth sellers reported that several million yards worked recently to export interests along with demand from seedbed and domestic industrial traders were the biggest consumer. Trade continued to withhold new purchases.

In wool trade, predictions for lower retail prices on good quality worsted garments restrained activity despite the prospect that mills may be faced with higher raw wool costs in the future.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

American Telephone and Telegraph	151-1/2
Amerex Holding Co.	22-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	33-1/2
Chase National Bank	33-1/4
Sinclair Oil	23
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	44-1/4
General Electric Co.	39.1/4
General Motors	57-7/8
Ingersol Rand	63
International Nickel	29-3/4
National City Bank of New York	36-1/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	13-3/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	17
Texas Corporation	35-3/8
Union Carbide	40-1/2
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	39
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	71-5/8
Western Union Telegraph	16-1/4

NEW YORK SILVER

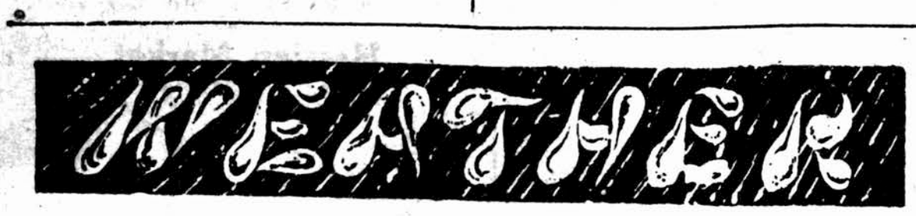
NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 70 cents

LONDON, BULLION

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Silver Spot	42-1/2 d
Forkard	42-1/2 d
Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3



WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Dec. 11. (API.) Following is the weather summary for Saturday the 11th December 1948:—

Weather has been dry over the country except for scattered light showers along the Coromandel Coast.

Night temperatures were appreciably below noimal over the region from the Bombay Deccan to Orisa.

Forecast valid until the evening of 12th:—Weather will continue to be dry except for local showers in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

A further fall in night temperatures is expected over the Deccan.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Dec. 11 (API.) Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st Dec. 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours I S T on 11th December 1948:—

Ahmedabad 89 62 0 0 0 Ahmednagar 82 49 0 0 minus 0.1 Allahabad 73 49 0 0 minus 0.1 Baroda 89 51 0 0 0 Belgaum 78 56 0 0.1 0 Bhopal 79 52 0 0 0 Bhuj 88 0 0 0 BOMBAY 87 71 0 0 0 0, Delhi 71 43 0 0 minus 0.1 Indore 80 48 0 0.1 0 Jaipur 77 48 0 0 0 Karachi 81 — — — — Kolhapur 82 55 0 0 — Madras 83 70 T 0.7 — 0.7 Mahableshwar 70 52 0 0 minus 0.1 Mangalore 89 69 0 0 minus 0.2 Nagpur 77 52 0 0 minus 0.1 Ootacamund 69 43 0 0 minus 1.0 Poona 82 51 0 0 minus 0.1 Rajkot 88 54 0 0 0 Sholapur 82 54 0 0 minus 0.1 Simla 46 33 0 1.1 plus 0.8 Surat 91 61 0 0 0

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Matches for highly educated girls 18, 20, 40 years and also for Officer Rs. 1,000/- monthly. Box 9901 "Bombay Chronicle"

Match for Canarese speaking Madrasee girl, twenty-three, English fourth. C/o Post Box 4014, Bombay-1. (5)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted: Some experienced agents to sell our Assam Silk, Endi and Muga products at a high rate commission. Apply soon. Manager Sons and Co., P O Sualkuchi. Assam. (9704)

SOAP MAKING

Taught by post or practically. Decent income with small capital. Success guaranteed. Details free. B. Dutta, B.A.: F.R.E.S., (London) Soap Tr. House, 3, Mango Lane, Calcutta. (9880)

LOANS & MORTGAGES

For loan on easy terms please contact Mohindra Bros. Amritsar. (9940)

ASTROLOGY

Reliable Expert Palmist. Consult Professor Swamy of Bangalore, Room No. 9, Hotel Elphinstone, Hornby Road, Bombay. (4)

MUSIC

The new Garrard models radiogram unit for use on AC mains is available from your local radio dealer at Rs. 99/- at ports, (2220A)

PUBLIC NOTICES

EASTERN PUNJAB RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

On the introduction of upper class, instead of 1st and 2nd classes on Indian Government Railways from 1st January, 1949, the 1st and 2nd class fares between certain stations, appearing on pages 54 to 65 of the E.P. Railway Time and Fare Table (in force from 1st October, 1948), should be considered cancelled. The basis for upper class fares will be 24 pies per passenger per mile as already advertised. Fares for this class between specific stations may be had from the Station Master concerned

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER.
2482

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited up to 2 P.M. on 2nd January 1949 for Reconstruction of the Sot Nadi Bridge in mile 31 of Bareilly-Muttra Road in Badaun District. The approximate cost of the work is Rs. 3 lacs

Complete tender form can be had on payment of Rs. 5/- from the office of the undersigned on any working day. The tender must be accompanied by a Bank draft of schedule bank or a Treasury chalan amounting to Rs. 6000/- as earnest money pledged to the Undersigned failing which the tender will not be entertained.

Other details can be seen from the office of the undersigned on any working day from 11-0 A.M. to 4 P.M.

S. P. HAJELEY,
District Engineer.
P.W.D. Badaun.
2534

G.I.P. RAILWAY.

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR JAIPUR CONGRESS.

For the convenience of visitors to the Indian National Congress Session at Jaipur, a special train will run from Poona to Jaipur to the following timings:—

POONA	(d) 8-20 hrs.	on 14-12-48
SIVAJINAGAR	(a) 8-25 „	
	(d) 8-28 „	
BOMBAY CENTRAL	(a) 12-35 „	
	(d) 14-10 „	
SAWAI MADHOPUR	(a) 11-00 „	on 15-12-48
	Change into Metre Gauge Special	
SAWAI MADHOPUR	(d) 16-40 hrs.	on 15-12-48
JAIPUR	(a) 20-25 hrs.	

2542

N. Y. COTTON PRICES IMPROVE ON AGGRESSIVE COVERING AGAINST EXPORT SALES

Small Improvement In Wall Street

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

COTTON: After opening irregularities prices sagged on persistent tribbling liquidation and hedges with offtake indifferent. The decline in loan entries and reports of increased repossession as a result of the recent price rise and mill curtailments were the chief factors. Then prices steadied on modest covering. The Commodity Credit Corporation reports that crop loans upto December 2nd totalled 3,183,000 bales against 179,000 last year. Prices advanced smartly on increased covering operations particularly in old crops with deliveries finding contracts extremely scarce. The sentiment was influenced by expectations of aggressive covering against export sales for December shipment. The market closed very steady with sales estimated at 225,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

Decebmer	32.39+19
March	32.44+28
March Highest	32.45+29
March Lowest	32.12—04
May	32.20+26
July	31.40+17
October	28.96+23
Middling Spot	33.07+33

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

December	32.18+26
March	32.38+27
May	32.18—26
July	31.40+21
Middling Spot	32.15+30

WALL STREET MARKET.

STOCKS: Approaching weekend and prevailing uncertainties dampened trading enthusiasm to-day and the market drifted in limited featureless trade. Price changes either way rarely reached one dollar with gains holding slight advantage and most group trends hazy. The averages were industrials 175.78 and rails 53.40.

Tax-selling, profit-taking and other offerings tended to abate and encouraged somewhat more constructive activities. Led by selected rails, steels, chemicals, oils, department stores, motors, farm-implements and tobaccos the market in late trading showed a slight predominance of gains ranging to one dollar. The market closed very steady at around the day's best levels.

CHICAGO GRAINS.

GRAINS: Prices developed a weak undertone early under the leadership of soybeans. Larger receipts of wheat at terminal markets so far this week, fairly liberal tenders on December maize and slow demand for cash rye were additional factors. Prices subsequently rallied fractions to nearly two cents from the day's lows as selling pressure slackened.

PUBLIC NOTICES

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.
LOCO BUILDING WORKS PROJECT, MIHIJAM.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the temporary posts of:—

(a) Two Electrical Foremen Grade Rs. 360-25-500/- p.m.
(b) Five Electrical Chargemen Grade Rs. 260-15-350/- p.m.
(c) Five Electrical Chargemen Grade Rs. 200-10-300/- p.m.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATION FOR (a) Good technical education from a recognised institution with 10/12 years practical experience in the erection of Oil Engine Generating Plant, H.T. 11K.V. overhead and underground transmission system, Indoor and Outdoor Transformer plant, L.T. Distribution system (overhead and underground) and general workshop experience in a Railway or other recognised workshop or Firm.

(b) Same as above with 5/7 years experience.
(c) Same as above with 4/5 years experience.

AGE LIMIT. (a) 35/45 years, (b) 25-35 years and (c) 22-30 years.

Can be relaxed in the case of Government Servants already in service.

PAY: Minimum of the grade plus usual Dearness Allowance and 20 per cent Construction Allowance in the case of Government Servants already in service. Higher starting pay can be given depending upon qualification and experience.

Applications are to be addressed to the undersigned clearly marked "Applications" and must reach this Office before 5-1-1949. The candidates will be called for interview on a notified date and at their own expense.

DY. CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Loco Building Works Project,
Mihijam.
2535

Indian Cotton Parity

BOMBAY, Dec. 11

Indian cotton February contract is 897 cents below New York March at exchange rate 331.

ALEXANDRA COTTON
ALEXANDRA, Dec. 10.

KARNAK	
January	84.53+245
March	82.16—239
ASHMOUNI	
December	50.33+146
February	50.30+146

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
BOMBAY, Dec. 10.

February Highest 609-1/2 Lowest 607
Closing at 4-30 p m 609
May Highest 602-1/2 Lowest 600-3/4
Closing at 4-30 p m 602
July Highest 606-1/2 Lowest 604-1/2
Closing 606
September Highest 607 Lowest 605
Closing at 4-30 p m 606-1/2

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 11

The local produce market opened quiet today after small opening improvement. There was heavy unloading which met scattered demand and Castorseed prices gradually came down to Rs. 132.

At the opening Castorseeds May delivery was quoted at Rs. 132/5 and after improving at Rs. 132/8, prices declined to Rs. 132 on increased selling and scarcity of buying. Tejimandi weekly rates and monthly rates were quoted at Re. 1 to Rs. 1-2-0 and Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 2 respectively. Later on continued selling brought down the market at Rs. 131-12 the lowest level of the day. At this level there was scattered covering which improved prices at Rs. 132-1.

Groundnuts and Linseed were steady with moderate business passing.

Quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Khandesh quality	35	0	0
Coromandal	34	4	0
Bold ready	34	0	0
Bold Dec.-Jan.	33	7	0
Bold Feb.-March	33	9	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	29	4	0
May delivery	132	1	0
LINSEEDS—			
Ready	27	10	0
Nov.-Dec. delivery	27	8	0
Feb.-March	27	3	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Ready Mills	20	4	0
December	19	14	0
January	19	8	0
February			
Linseed Oil	16	12	0
Castorseed Oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed Oil Commercial quality	17	8	0
Gingelly seed	225 to 230		

India Increases Pepper

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

150 D. Dec.	3	7	0
150 D. Jan.	3	6	0
120 D. Ready	3	6	0
150 D. Ready	3	7	0
22/22 YELLOW SILK.			
December			
Ready			

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CO. LTD.

The Directors of the above company have declared the following dividends:—

On Rs. 125 paid up Ordinary Share Rs. 11-4 net.

On Rs. 50 paid up Ordinary share Rs. 4-8 net.

ASSOCIATED CEMENT CO. LTD.

The Directors of the above company have recommended to pay the following dividends subject to the approval of the general body.

On Rs. 100 paid up Shares Rs. 6 net.
On Rs. 50 paid up Shares Rs. 3 net.

Interest will be paid to those Shareholders whose names would be on companies list on 11th December 1948 and it will be paid from 4th February 1949.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 11

The local bullion market opened quiet today and prices ruled easy during the early part of the session, on professional unloading and absence of support. The market was adversely affected by the Government notification regarding application of "Bombay Forward Contract Control Act" to the existing bullion Association: —but later on steadied.

Early losses in Forward silver were attributed to heavy unloading by professional operators. Silver declined to Rs. 174/9 after opening at Rs. 175. At this level there was moderate covering and prices improved to Rs. 175. Ready Silver was quoted at a premium of annas 10 at Rs. 175/10.

Gold was steady with restricted business and price movement was confined to a narrow range. Gold opened at Rs. 112/10 and after improving at Rs. 112/12 quietened at the opening level. Ready Gold was done at Rs. 113/2 while Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74/10. Later on there was professional unloading at high levels and thus prices gradually recorded decline. Gold in sympathy with silver was also quiet. Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Forward Silver	174	4	0
Ready Silver	174	8	0
Forward Gold	112	6	0
Ready Gold	112	12	0
Sovereigns	74	8	0

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day being a Saturday. In private Tata Steel Defds. were offered at Rs. 1637/8 as there were more inclination to offer but later the market improved at Rs. 1650.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Dec. 11

Small improvement was recorded in February option in the local cotton market on moderate bull support.

At the opening February delivery was quoted at Rs. 608/12 and improved to Rs. 609/8 on moderate buying. The market was steady at this level.

Later on trading was restricted and continued buying pushed up February to Rs. 610. Finally the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
February	609	12	0
May	602	12	0
July	606	4	0
September	606	12	0

Today's fluctuations in cotton prices:—

February	Rs. 609	608/8	610	609/12.
May	Rs. 602	601/8	603	602/12.
July	Rs. 606	605/8	606/8	606/4.
September	Rs. 606/8	606	607	606/12

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

	Pics.
45X11.	
Ready	113
Oct.-Dec.	114
Jan.-March	116
D. W. 40X28.	
Ready	132 0 0
Oct.-Dec.	128 0 0
Jan.-March	124 8 0

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

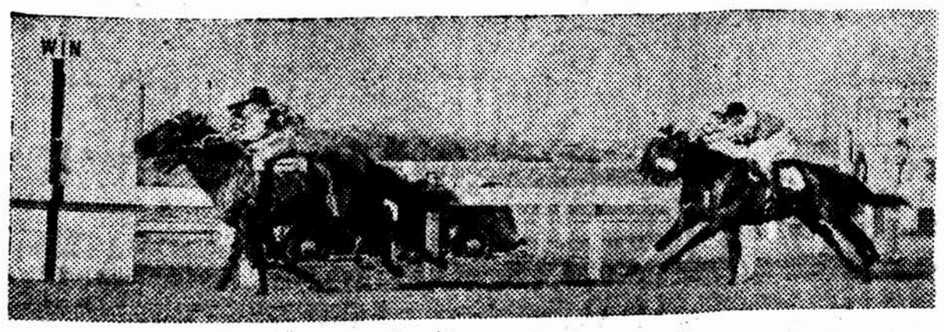
Magsar dely.	204 to 206
Maha dely.	191 to 193

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

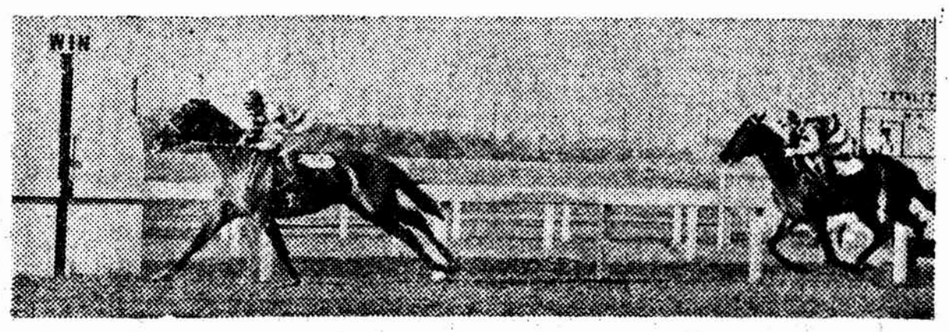
	Rs.	as.	p.
Small	94	0	0
Medium	101	0	0
Big	103	0	0
Extra Big			
Dec.	33	8	0
Jan	31	7	0
March	31	2	0
Arrivals Bags		250	
Despatches Bags Approx		2,500	
Total Stock Bags Approx		45,000	

THE RAJKOT PLATE (DIV.II) 1 MILE



(1) Golden Square, (2) Home Spun, (3) Rang Rao.

THE VICTORY CUP—7 FUR.



(1) Take On, (2) Diniar, (3) Baaz Bahadur.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF LIQUOR

Tata Institute's Research Work

Twenty-two students of the Tata Institute of Social Science are these days studying, under the guidance of Dr. A. M. Lorenzo, officiating Director of the Institute, the socio-economic consequence of alcoholism in Sholapur. They have been spending the whole day in liqour and toddy shops, interviewing addicts and casual visitors to the booth and finding out the number of people drinking and the socio-economic consequences of alcoholism on them and their families. They have undertaken this work at the request of the Government of Bombay as part of their research project. This survey is expected to supply, for the first time, an anthentic date on the problem of alcoholism in the urban areas of the Province.

"INVOLVES POLITICAL CONTROVERSY"

Madras Sheriff On Why He Declined To Call Meeting

MADRAS, Dec. 11, (A.P.I.): The Sherif of Madras having declined call a citizens meeting to urge for the commutation of the death sentences of General Tojo and other Japanese war leaders the requisitionistts for the Sheriff's meeting have convened a public meeting Dec 13.

Though the Sheriff sympathised with the move, he declined to convene the meeting on the ground that "there is no precedent of a Sheriff convening public meeting to express sympathy on a matter of this kind which raises the vital question of constitutional property and involves policical controversy or has an international aspect"

FUTURE STATUS OF MYSORE

Possibility Of Its Inclusion In Proposed Karnatak Province

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11.

Mr K. C. Reddy, the Chief Minister of Mysore, Mr. Spbramaniam, President of the Mysore Constituent Assembly and other Mysore representatives met Sardar Patel and discussed the question of the future political status of Mysore.

It is said that they represented the viewpoint of the possibility of Mysore being included in the proposed Karnatak Province with the Maharaja of Mysore as the Constitutional head.

Sardar Patel, it is understood gave a patient hearing saying that it depends mainly on the voice of the people of Mysore as well as the people in adjoining areas.

Without committing himself to any view, Sardar Patel assured the deputation that their question would be sympathetically considered when such a scheme comes up in a final shape before the States Ministry.

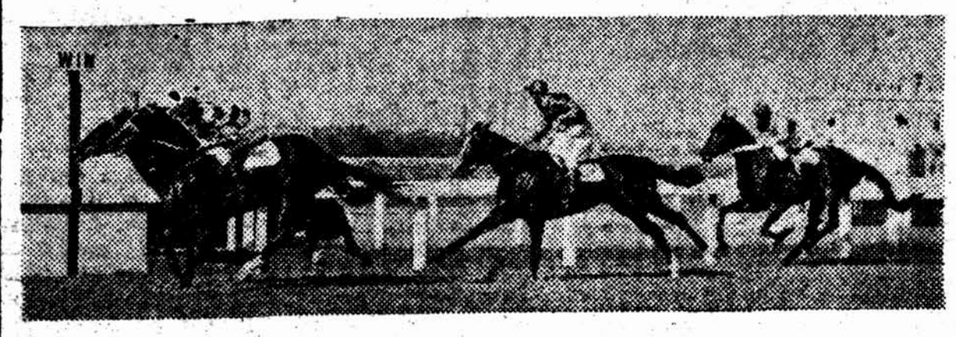
Party Of Engineers To Tour India

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11. (API): Nearly a hundred prominent engineers from all over India will gather at Nagpur during the last week of this month and from there leave in a special train on a fortnight's tour of irrigation and hydro-electric works and projects in Madras, Mysore and Bombay.

The party will include engineers employed under provincial and State Governments and also a small number of engineers working with private firms.

The tour has been organised by the Central Board of Irrigation and will henceforth be an annual event.

THE HOSPET PLATE 1 1/4 MILES



(1) Aan Baan and Bashir dead heat (2) Aman.

KHEEM SINGH'S MAGNIFICENT QUADRUPLE FOR TALIB

Take On Reveals Classic Form

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The test match at the Stadium deprived Mahaluxmi of the usual strength in attendance today when the fourth winter meeting was decided.

A magnificent quadruple for Talib Kheemsingh combination was the feature of the day. Kheemsingh whom I consider the ace Indian rider steered four winners, his first in the Hospet Plate in which he rode very vigorously and utimately was locked up for the first place with the runaway Bashir. Kheemsingh's job on his remaining winners Son of a Gun, Take On and Push On was rather easy. Son of a Gun placed forward in the second division of the Ahmedabad Plate simply outstrode his rivals at the end while both Take On and Push On made every post a winning post and romped home in their respective events.

Take On's performance was extremely impressive in the Victory Cup. This three-year-old chestnut colt who is another of Talib's hopes for the Classics was practically on tight-rein at every stage.

Antoo, rider of heavily supported Battling Admiral in the second division of the Rajkot Plate had a miraculous escape when he came down about 1 1/2 furlongs from the winning post.

Two frivolous objections which were raised by riders of second placed Taslaroon and Home Spun in their respective events were overruled after brief enquiries.

As many as 146 punters solved the treble event which returned Rs. 664 apiece.

The following are the results:—

THE BROACH PLATE—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PLUCKY PRINCESS 7-12 S. Ahmed 1
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's MY CHANCE 8-0 S. A. Kadar 2
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's DESERT HAWK 8-8 G Medhe 3
M/s. R. O. Valia and H. R. Mehta's LAKSHMI DEVI 7-6 G. Chavan 4

All ran.

Won by 4 1/2 length, Hd., 5 lengths.
Time: 1min. 6secs.
Tote paic Rs 31 for win and Rs. 13, 12 12 for places
Winner trained by E. Mahomed.

THE AHMEDABAD PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Reuben's RIVAL 8-12 Summersingh 1
Mr. A. H. Wadia's MARLOW 8-12 Evans 2
Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's UNTAMED PRINCE 8-12 Aurobinda 3
Mr. Sion Nessim's DARK BOY 8-12 Damodar 4

Not Run: Money Spinner, Toto, Revel On, Reuter.

Won by 1 1/4 length, 1 1/2 length 1 1/2 length.
Time: 1min. 32-3-5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 68 for win, Rs. 17, 11 for places.
Winner trained by H. R. Somekh.

THE HOSPET PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.

Mr. N. G. Peermahomed's BASHIR 8-9 Rickaby 1
M/s. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and Purshotam Jethabhai's AAN BANN 8-7 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. A. J. Moshi's TASLAROON 8-2 Damodar 3
M/s. A. S. Motabhoy and S. Fazli AMAN 9-3 P. Khade 4

Not run: Rolls Royce, Mardan, Fashion Parade.

Won by D.ht., 1 1/2 length, 2 lengths
Time: 2mins. 13 1-5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 29, 22 for win, Rs. 18 15 and 18 for places.
Winner trained by Dinshad and A. L. J. Talib.

THE AHMEDABAD PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 Furlongs.

M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's SON OF A GUN 8-12 Kheemsingh 1
The Rani of Jasdan's KING'S STAR 8-12 Amir Ahmed 2
Sir Shantidas Askuran's GANGA SINGH 8-12 Uttamsingh 3
Mr. K. M. Patel's AMIN 8-12 Narayansingh 4

Not run: Time Bomb, Kotidhwaj, Phone Again.

Won by 2 lengths, Nk., 3 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1min. 31 2-5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 40 for win, Rs. 16, 14 and 27 for places.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE RAJKOT PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. Homi N. Driver's GOLDEN SQUARE 8-8 Purtusingh 1
Mr. N. V. Thaker's HOME SPUN 7-5 Shiba 2
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's RANG RAO 8-12 Kasbekar 3
Mr. Bhogilal H. Patel's PROGRESS 8-2 Damodar 4

All Ran.

Won by Hd., 1 1/2 length, Shd.
Time: 1min. 46secs.
Tote paid Rs. 85 for win, Rs. 22, 25 and 17 for places.
Winner trained by A. Mahomed.

THE VICTORY CUP—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. Sultan Moloobhoy's TAKE ON 8-9 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. A. H. Wadia's DINIAR 8-10 Evans 2
M/s. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and Purshotam Jethabhai's BAAZ BAHADUR 7-11 G. Chavan .. 3
Mr. D. P. Pandole's CHURCHILL 9-1 Aurobinda 4

Not run: Bhopal Star, Dragon Seed Adeline, His Majesty.

Won by 2 1/4 lengths. 1 3/4 length 1 3/4 length.
Time: 1min. 28 4/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 14, 23 and 34 for places.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE HUGHES MEMORIAL PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's PUSH ON 9-2 Kheemsingh 1
Maharani Seeta Devi Gaekwar of Baroda's LAXMI VILAS 9-4 P Khade 2
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's JANE JIGAR 7-13 Antoo 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PAPER KING 8-3 S. Chavan 4

All Ran

Won by 2 1/4 lengths, 4 lengths Shd.
Time: 1min. 14 2-5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 22 for win, Rs. 14, 17 and 38 for places.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE RAJKOT PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. R. K. F. Singh's DU BARRY 9-1 Kadam 1
Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve's MASKED PLAYER 8-6 P. Khade 2
Mr. Fali H. Mehta's YEARLING 8-11 Kheemsingh 3
M/s. D. Mathradas and L. N. Kapadia's CHHATRAPATI 8-11 S. Chavan 4

Not run: Her Excellency.

Tote paid Rs. 121 for win Rs. 31, 18 and 31 for places.
Winner trained by Major R. A. Forsyth.

MOVE FOR NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS

The General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Students' Congress, has issued the following:—

"Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Students' Congress a meeting of the Secretaries of the different college unions was held on Friday under the presidentship of Prof. P. A. Wadia to discuss the forthcoming Students' Educational Conference. The conference is going to consider the formation of a new Central non-political students' organization and a Charter of demands. In accordance with the decision of the All-India Students' Congress at its Bangalore Session, the Bombay Provincial Students' Congress shall dissolve itself making ay for this new organization, which shall be run on the lines of the National Union of Students of England. It is expected that this meeting shall be the starting point of the future National Union of Students.

A Steering Committee, representative of all the Colleges of Bombay was formed under the chairmanship of Prof. P. A. Wadia. Side by side with the Educational Conference, a Students' Festival is also proposed to be organised. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan is expected to inaugurate the Conference

U. P. Team For North Zone Ranji Trophy

LUCKNOW, Dec. 10 (API.) The U. P. team for the North Zone of the Ranji Trophy to play against Assam, it is learnt, has been selected without trials.

This step was necessitated in view of Assam's refusal to a postponment which U. P. needed as most of the playyers were taking part in the inter-varsity cricket at Calcutta.

The following players are expected to represent the province in Ranji trophy: C. Wolmur, Balendushah, Ranjit Sinha, Manzor Ahmad, Iqbal Ahmad, P. R. Chauhan, Indu Mohan Wahidulah, Rahmantullah, Poolchand, A. K. Mistra, Inderjit, Imtiaz Ahmed, K. Narain and Iqbal.

They will leave for Shillong on December 12.

EZZARD CHARLES KNOCKS OUT BAKSI

NEW YORK, Dec. 11, (Reuter): Ezzard Charles scored a technical knockout over Joe Baksi in a 15-round eliminating contest here last night for the world heavy-weight championship at present held by Joe Louis. The referee halted the bout in the eleventh round

Charles opened a cut in Baksi's left eye in the tenth round. This bled so badly in the eleventh round under Charles' Jabs that the referee, after inspecting the cut, decided after two minutes thirty seconds that Baksi was in no condition to continue.

Charles was far ahead at the time.

Red Cross Donation For Cyclone Relief

The Bombay Provincial Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society has donated a sum of Rs. 5,000 for giving relief to the victims of the recent cyclone.

④ THAT CORPORAL PUNISHMENT SHOULD BE INTRODUCED IN OUR UNIVERSITIES IF WE WANT HINDI TO BE LEARNT EASILY.
⑤ THAT LABOUR SHOULD ONLY BE DISCUSSED BY CAPITALISTS WHEN THEY ARE HUNGRY.
AMENDMENT
⑥ THAT DISCIPLINARY ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN AGAINST CONGRESS LEADERS AND THE MINISTERS WHO THROW MUD ON BROTHER CONGRESSMEN.
AMENDMENT.

U. N. ADOPTS WORLD 'MAGNA CARTA'

Universal Declaration Of Human Rights

PARIS, DEC. 11 (REUTER): BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY LAST NIGHT APPROVED A DECLARATION EMBODYING FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES CONTAINED IN THE ORIGINAL ENGLISH MAGNA CARTA, THE AMERICAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE FRENCH "RIGHTS OF MAN".

The charter, drawn up in debates which began two and half years ago, lays down that all men and women are born free and equal in dignity and rights, irrespective of race, colour, sex, language or political opinion.

NOT WORTHY OF U. N.

Comprised in a 31-article declaration with only moral binding force on member states, it was supported by all the 58 member states except the Soviet Union, five Eastern European countries, South Africa and Saudi Arabia.

The final vote was 48 in favour, none against the eight abstentions. Honduras and the Yemen were absent at the time of voting.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky, announcing that Russia would not support the declaration, declared that it was "not worthy of the United Nations".

The charter lays down a standard of behaviour so high that no nation today can claim to have reached it entirely

Western delegations claim their countries are closest to it and the Eastern European totalitarian states, the farthest removed.

The Communist countries, while supporting most of the articles of the declaration, maintained that since man reaches his highest state in co-operation with the community, his duties to the community should be stated alongside his personal rights.

The declaration covers rights of free Assembly, free choice of employment or domicile, marriage, social security and the right to rest and holidays with pay.

In the preamble the declaration states that it is essential if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law".

The rights listed in it are described as a "common standard of achievement for all peoples"

REJECTIONS

The Assembly rejected four Soviet amendments to the declaration.

The first, defeated by 34 votes to eight, with 14 abstentions, set out a detailed list of human rights to be specially applied to colonial peoples.

This was intended to replace an article declaring that all rights specified in the declaration should be applied to colonial and trusteship peoples.

Pakistan and Colombia voted with the six countries of the Soviet group for the amendment, while South Africa and Burma were amongst those who abstained.

The largest number of favourable votes went to the Soviet proposal that all nations should amend their laws to enforce the principlee of the declaration of human rights.

Ten votes including that of India were cast in favour, 32 against, and 14 countries abstained.

By 29 votes to 17, with ten abstentions, he Assembly accepted a British amendment governing the application of human rights to colonial and trusteeship peoples.

In place of the original statement that the enumerated rights should apply to all dependent peoples, Britain introduced an article reading; "no distinction shall be made on the oasis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether this territory be an independent, trust or non-self-governing territory".

Raghavan Presents Credentials To Czech President

Assures India's Friendship And Co-operation

PRAGUE, Dec. 11 (Reuter): India's first Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Mr. N. Raghavan told the Czech President M. Clement Gottwald, when he presented his credentials here, that the people of India had always regarded Czechoslovakia with esteem and affection.

"Spiritually and materially your great country has always had a special appeal to India and her people", Mr. Raghavan added.

"It was i . the fitness of things that New India had soon after her birth, the pleasure and privilege of receiving Czechoslovakia's Ambassador at New Delhi and reciprocating such courteous consideration at the earliest opportunity.

"This day starts a new chapter in the book of friendship which Czechoslovakia and India have commenced to write".

Mr. Raghavan stated that Indians had always found warm welcome and genuine hospitality in Czechoslovakia and the people of Czechoslovakia had always been honoured guests in India.

"I see before me a wide vista of concord and co-operation, of mutual regard and assistance, now and in the years and centuries to come".

After stating that when the new republic of Czechoslovakia came into being on October 28, 1918, India was off of the first countries to rejoice, he said that "in those dark days commencing from September 1938, India mourned and grieved for Czechoslovakia. The nation-wise campaign that our illustrious Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his colleagues of the Ladian National Congress, conducted in protest of the Munich decisions is still vivid in the minds of Indians throughout my country".

RAJAJI TO VISIT BOMBAY ON JAN 7

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10 (API.) The Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, visits Bombay on January 7 and Poona on the eighth.

He will be in Bombay again on January 9 and will return to Delhi on January 10.

The Bombay Corporation, it is understood, will present an address of welcome to the Governor-General on January 7.

Industrial Disputes For Adjudication

The industrial dispute between the Indian Vegetable Products, Limited, Bombay, and its workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. Salim M. Merchant and that between the Roneo Limited, also of Bombay,, and its workers to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. D. G. Kamerkar.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME-TAX AMONG THE PROVINCES

(Continued From Page 26)

during the year the effective rate paid by the Centre on that loan will be charged to the Province with an addition of 1/8 per cent.

The procedure set out above meets all the essential requirements and it does not appear necessary to make any change in it. It has not, however, been uniformly adhered to in the last two years and the attention of the Provincial Governments should be drawn to the need for a scrupulous observance of the time table so that the preparation of the Central and Provincial budgets is not upset.

As regards Provincial borrowing in the market, it is necessary for the Provincial Governments to inform the Reserve Bank early in June of their final proposals for borrowing so that the Bank may co-ordinate the Provincial requirements and arrange for the floatation of the loans. In the last two years some of the Provinces have had to be reminded about this It will be convenient both to the Reserve Bank and the Government concerned if as a standing arrangement the Provincial Governments could send a report on this point to the Bank on the 1st of June under advice to the Government of India.

Collection Of Statistics

Collections of statistics covering all aspects of life is of paramount importance for assessing the achievements of post-war plans and formulation of the future financial and economic policies of the State. It is regrettable that no appreciable progress has been made in this field. This is mainly due to the fact that no sense of urgency has been felt in this respect by those who can make use of these statistics. They have contented themselves by collecting particular statistics required by them at the time for the specific purpose they had in view. The question of expenditure seems to have also stood in the way of building up a comprehensive statistics organisation.

Under Section 3(1)(a) of the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, read with the Census of Manufacturing Industries' Rules, 1945, collection of statistics with respect of Industries, commencing from those for the year 1946, had to be taken up by the Provincial Governments as their statutory responsibility. The return for the year 1946 should have been forwarded to the Director of Industries and Statistics under the Central Government by the end of April, 1947. However, up to now, the Government of India have received from Provincial Governments only about 10 per cent of the returns for 1946 and no returns at all for the period thereafter up-to-date. The Industries Conference held in December last had also passed the following resolution:—

"This conference notes with regret that the census of manufacturing industries for the years 1944 to 1946 has failed. It is of the view that this failure is largely due to the inadequacy of staff and organisation in the Provinces and States. It recommends that adequate machinery is necessary both at the Centre and in the Provinces and States for their regular collection and maintenance of accurate industrial statistics as provided for in the industrial statistics Act of 1942. It is also of the view, that the existing statistical forms should be re-examined with a view to simplifying them, if possible".

While the Provincial Governments do not repudiate the statutory liability imposed on them to collect these statistics under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 the fact remains that practically no progress has been made in the collection of these returns and their transmission to the Central Government. The difficulties are mostly in regard to the extra statistics officers and staff that the Provincial Governments need for the purpose, particularly in the bigger provinces like Madras. The financial responsibility in this matter is undoubtedly that of the Provinces, but the Government of India have agreed for 1948-49 to meet fifty per cent of the expenditure to be incurred on organisations to be set up in the Provinces for collection of industrial statistics, subject to the condition that this amount is debited to the overall allocation of the Provinces for Post-war Development grants. No undertaking has been given for 1949-50, but if the Provincial Governments feel that it is not possible for them to continue with these organisations without financial assistance from the Centre, the scheme could be treated as Post-war Development Schemes and be eligible for grants. But as the Post-war grants from the centre will be for a limited period and the liability will be a recurring one, the Provinces will have to consider as to how best to meet the expenditure on these organisations in the future periods.

Gregory Committee's Recommendations

All the Provinces have given details of the organisations already set up or those that they propose to set up as a result of the recommendations made by Sir Theodre Gregory Committee on official statistic set up under the late Commerce Department of the Government of India. The recommendations of this Committee were not accepted by the then Government of India and it was decided that

(i) the time was not yet ripe for setting up of a Central Statistical Office as recommended: and

(ii) the immediate requirement was to strengthen the existing organisations

The questions under consideration here are:—

Whether any financial assistance was necessary to the Provinces for 1949-50 or onwards in connection with the collection of industrial statistics, and if so, how would the Provinces meet the recurring liability on this in future years.

Whether the organisations to be set up for collection of statistics over the whole field should be considered by experts who should also suggest the manner in which the cost should be met; and

What steps, if any, can be taken to secure up-to-date statistics on any particular subjects as an urgent measure, and whether provinces would agree to meet the cost of such collection when they are requested to make the collection.

An early decision is expected.

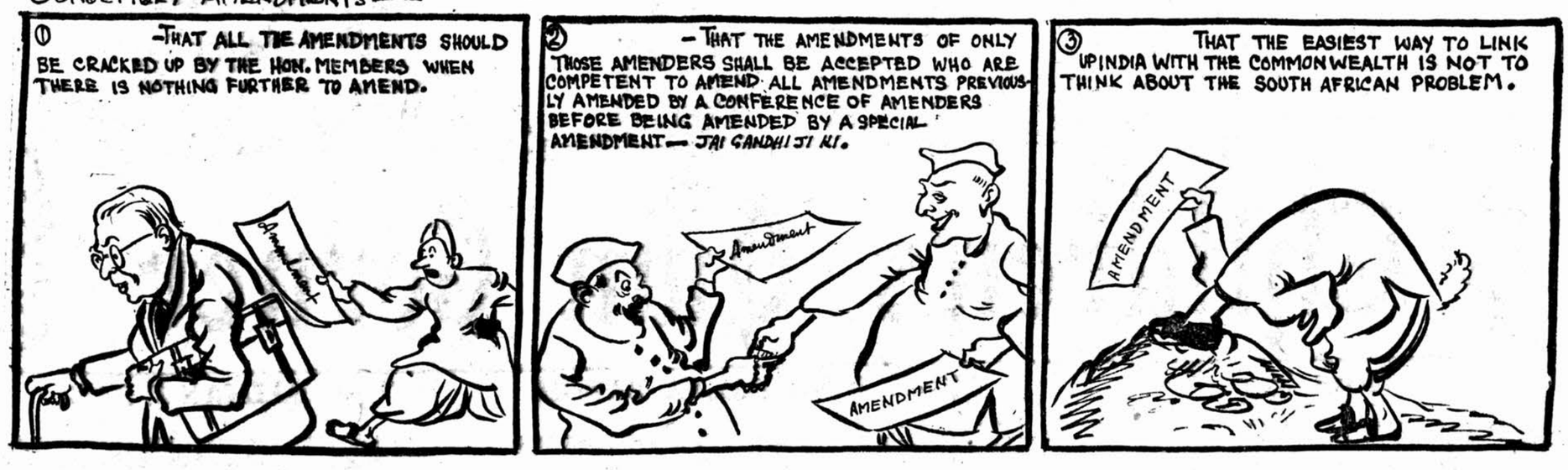
Premier And Labour Minister For Jaipur

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay will leave Bombay, on Sunday, December 12, for Ayodhya (U.P.) via Allahabad, "en route" to Jaipur via Lucknow and Delhi. He will reach Jaipur on December 16.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Housing, will leave Bombay for Jaipur on Monday, December 13, and return on Tuesday, December 21.

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables Annual life reading, monthly details Rs. 5 3 questions Rs 2. (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kaliyur M SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras-17.


CONSEMBLY AMENDMENTS—
① —THAT ALL THE AMENDMENTS SHOULD BE CRACKED UP BY THE HON. MEMBERS WHEN THERE IS NOTHING FURTHER TO AMEND.
Amendment
② —THAT THE AMENDMENTS OF ONLY THOSE AMENDERS SHALL BE ACCEPTED WHO ARE COMPETENT TO AMEND ALL AMENDMENTS PREVIOUSLY AMENDED BY A CONFERENCE OF AMENDERS BEFORE BEING AMENDED BY A SPECIAL AMENDMENT— JAI GANDHI JI KI.
Amendment
AMENDMENT
③ THAT THE EASIEST WAY TO LINK UPINDIA WITH THE COMMONWEALTH IS NOT TO THINK ABOUT THE SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.
AMENDMENT

Jaipur And Its Surroundings

(Continued From Page 4)

is one of the most interesting places in the world possesses valuable and unique astronomical instruments which have a special interest because they represent the last of what may be called the Stone Age of Astronomy.

Jaipur which is far famed as the Pink City of Hindustan protracted by masonary wall about 20' high and 9" thick running allround it with broad, hundred eleven feet roads intersecting each other at regular right angles, and leading off to squares set with parks on both sides with buildings built to a plan and coloured to unformity remind visitors of the fact that the founder of this City of Victory in India even two and a quarter centuries ago knew those methods of town planning which the modern America takes a pride and which was unknown to the world then. Standing on one of its streets, the visitor will see a riot of colour both delicate and violently extravagant.

Galta, a beautiful and remarkable gorge in the hills to the eastward of the City crowded from top to bottom with tanks and temples, a holy resort lingering with memories of a famous saint Galwa affords an advantageous spot to view the City which looks from there like a City of gardens and parks.

The cenotaphs of the deceased rulers of Jaipur clustered near the village of Gaitor to the north east of the City and under the shadow of the towering fortress of Nahargarh among well planted gardens and some of them constructed of purest marble of Jaipur are fine specimen of Jaipur sculptor's art showing a rich, superb, delicate and exquisite carving.

Ghat, a passage through the hills in the south-east of the City along the road to Agra, is most picturesque, being lined on either side by a continuous string of temples and gardens. The place is a great resort for pleasure parties from Jaipur during the rainy season.

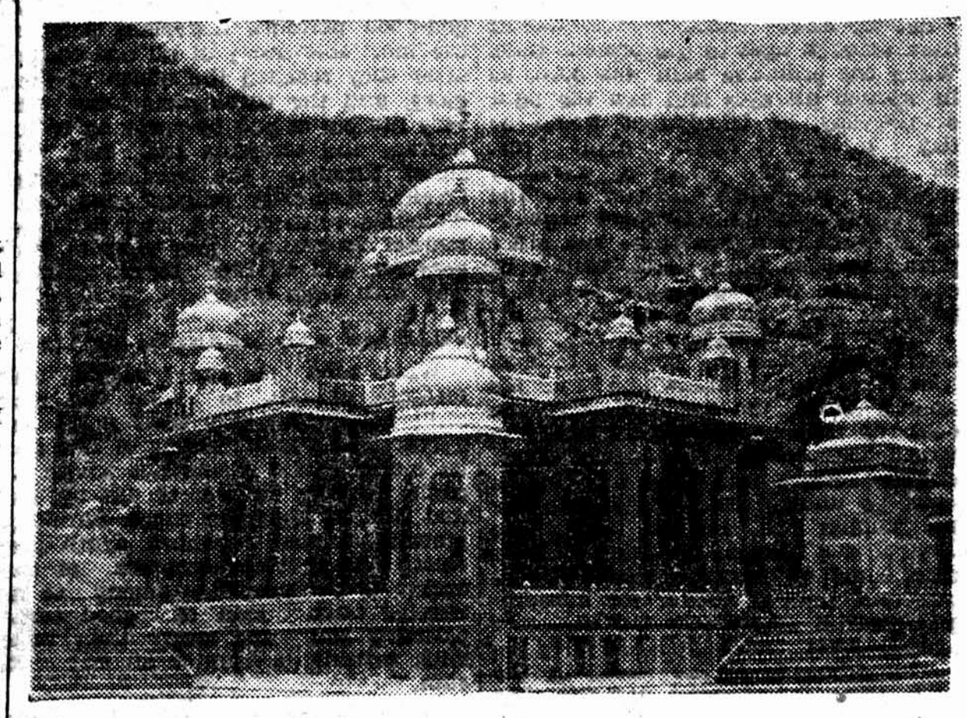
The Naya Ghat Gardens in the north-east of the railway station are some very beautiful gardens and pleasantest spots in all Jaipur.

A Scene Of Romantic Beauty

THE incomparable Palace of Amber, the old capital of Jaipur State 6 miles north of the city conceived in the spirit of true art, built with marble and jade crowned on the hill top, a monument of history, a poem in stone' are the miniatures of those at Agra. The City, a mass of ruins, full of places and traditions which recall the deeds and personages of bygone days is indeed a happy resort for any one who has love for the past. The Palace built on a projecting part of a hill over looking a lake is the most interesting object in a scene of romantic beauty and peacefulness. It is a massive rather than ornamental but its solumn grandeur suits its surroundings well and expresses he character of the people who built it. Commenced by Mansingh the great general of Akbar, it was completed by Sawai Jaisingh, the great astronomer, and arthitect, stateman and scholar, and above all the founder of Jaipur who added lustre to its charm by building that peerless gateway which gives access to the Dewani-Khas which has been described by a critic of Jaipur as, "a really beautiful and quite magnificent gateway leading into the harem whose profuse decorations look as fresh as if they were new." Just near the gateway is the celebrated Temple of Shila Mata the presiding deity of the House of Jaipur whose beauty has been considerably enchanced by exquisite marble work done recently in courtyard. It must have been enchanting to sit on one of the tiny balconies and dream shut off from the world when the lake is filled and water-lilies are fleated upon it, when the garden are ablaze with flowers and soft evening breeze coming up the valley.

The Jagat Shiromani Temple associated with one of India's great saint, Mira Bai is a very fine building in excellent condition, famous for its remarkable gateway, and the beautifully carved shrine opposite the temple entrance dedicated to Garurji, the vehicle of Vishnu.

Sanagner, an old town about nine miles away from Jaipur, has beautiful temples and palaces—the chief place of interest being the famous Jain Temple of Sanghiji which dates from the eleventh century and which in excellence of artistic work and finish is considered only next to the famous Dilwara temples at Mt. Abu is one of the most beautiful and best preserved temples in the East. Sanganer is famous for its chintzes, and muslins these being stamped in a variety of pretty designs and hand made-paper.



One of the Cenotaphs at Gaitor

An Indigenous Ensemble

SUCH is the art of Jaipur and its surrounding places which have elicited high praise from the art advisers and famous architects. Dr. J. H. Cousins, the famous Art Adviser to the Government of the Travancore State describing the Jaipur art says, "The motifs, as in all traditional arts, come down to a few, a hemisphere with a final resting on a lotus base and levelled square, a scolloged arch springing from lotus-headed pillars, in a curved roof (limiting an ancestry from the pathan ripstones) flanked by pillard domes. But the permutations and combinations of these make as infinite a variety for sight as the notes of a scale. The effect of the architectural forms is heightened by design on colour. The combination of these with the ever moving crowds in the streets variegated costumes makes individuals and groups contemporaneous models for characteristic Rajput paintings. Camels, elephants, ponies, groat white bullocks, and all kinds of picturesque vehicles complete an indigenous ensemble".

Other places of interest in Jaipur worth-seeing are the Tripollia-Gate of the City-Palace; the Yagya-Stamba—a memorial signalising the achievemehts of one of the most illustrious rulers of Jaipur; Jal-Mahal, the beautiful building designed as a Lake Palace; the many beautiful temple buildings in the City for which it is so famous in India and where now the Schools and Colleges have been opened; the Rambagh Palaces-the ruler's present residence in front of the Gandhi-Nagar, the venue of the forthcoming Session of the Indian National Congress; the Bhagwat Das—Barracks regarded as one of the best army buildings; and the Jaipur Club with the main attraction of the Polo-Club where the aristocracy of the City assemble.

Jaipur possesses precious art treasures. It is a school for artists and a home of music and sculptor. The Mughal and Rajput paintings in the possesion of the Maharaja contain innumerable masterpieces. The original manuscript of the Persian translation of the Mahabharat Razm Nama by Abul Fazal and the original copy of the Bihari Satsai are in His Highness' collection of Manuscripts known as Pothikhana. It contains, besides the above, man ytreasures in the way of old books, maps, pictures, and astronomical instruments. Nereby the Armoury contains collections of jewels and antique and unique arms of every variety and covering many centuries of Indian History.

Jaipur is a renowed centre of Fine as well as Industrial arts in India in which she is the genius. The art of enamelling on jeweilery and on metal is so successfully practised in Jaipur that it is universally acknowledged to be of the best quality.

S A FOREINEER REMARKS: JAIPUR GIVES AN IMPRESSION WHICH TIEPOLO IN THE LAST DAYS OF ITALIAN PAINTING SO MAGICALLY AND MASTERFULLY CAPTURED: NO ONE SHOULD MISS VISITING JAIPUR MOREOVER ON SUCH A UNIQUE OCCASION AS THE CONGRESS SESSION.

FIRST SIX MONTHS

(Continued From Page 5)

ensure greater vigilance. The Government has also ordered that the entire work of all departments should be conducted in Hindi so that the masses might be more conveniently brought into closer contact with the administration

Sound Finances

The States budget shown a sound financial position. The income of the State has increased from Rs. 3,18,75,000 to Rs 4,00,75,250. This increase has taken place without the imposition of any fresh taxation.

The expenditure on education has been increased by six lakhs by the Ministry. Of over thirty lakhs of population in the State, about five lakhs are calculated as children of school-going age. So far only 5 per cent of boys and girls have come under instruction. The Educational Commissioner, Jaipur, has framed a thirty-three years' scheme for the furtherance and improvement of primary education.

In implementation of the scheme the first batch of selected teachers has already been sent to Jamia Millia, Delhi, for training in Basic Education Greater stress will be laid on such practical subjects as Spinning, Weaving and Gardening New subjects of study and training for National Cadet Corps have been introduced in the Maharajah's College The movement for Adult Education has also been intensified.

Jaipur is not self-sufficient in foodgrains production anw every year large quantities are imported to meet the shortage. The Ministry is devising plans to help increase production Co-operative Societies are being established at important towns and villages to procure funds and supply improved seeds, manure, breading bulls and loans for agricultural purposes to the cultivators.

Greater impetus is being given to trades and industries.

Village Uplift

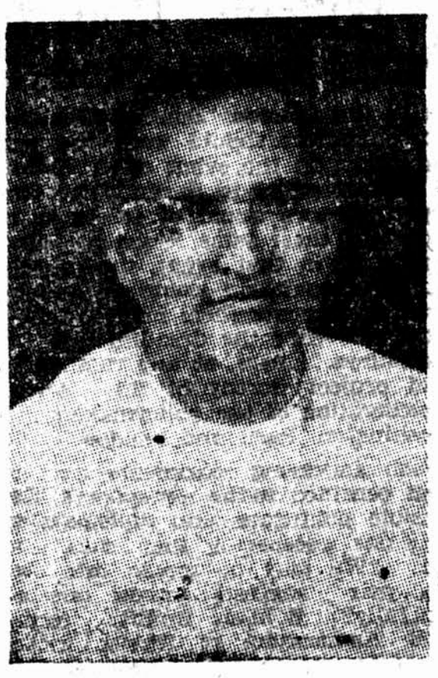
The main emphasis in the Government's programme has been placed on the uplift of the villages. A Planning Board has been appointed consisting of official and non-official members to advise the Government in matters relating to the development of the State

It is a matter of honour and pride for Jaipur that 55th Session of the Indian National Congress, the first in free India, is taking place here. The Government has donated a munificent sum of Rs. 3½ lakhs to the Gandhi Memorial Fund.

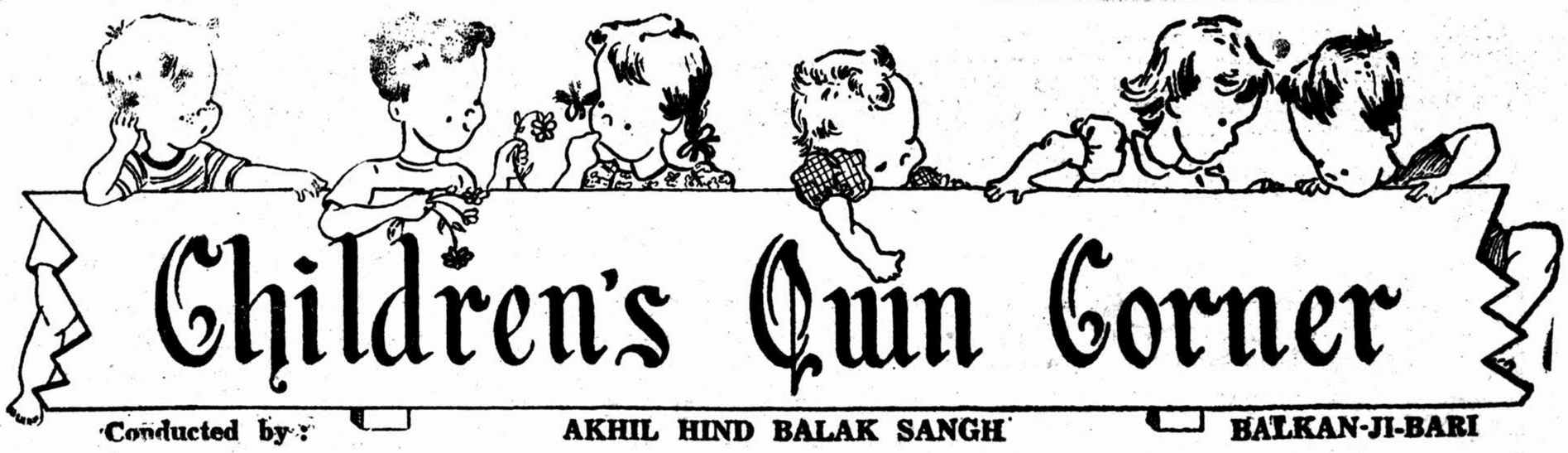
It is worthy of note that part of the Jaipur State Forces are on active service with the Indian Union Forces and have done some good work on the field.

The last six months have considerably accelerated the pace of progress in Jaipur: And the New Ministry can look forward with confidence to the future.

The Ministry has always received maximum support and foodwill from His Highness the Maharaja, and it is mainly due to his farsightedness that such a fundamental change in the State's political set-up was effected so smoothly.



Pandit Hiralal Shastri, Chief Minister of Jaipur and General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Congress.



Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

Will you interrupt your work for a moment, writes D.D. Diwan, and play the game of Philosophy with me? See if I can help you to solve the riddle of Life.

Let us start again from March back through ages to the present time. When the primitive man was born, as he opened his eyes and saw the light of the day, he thought it would be day forever. When night fell, he imagined, it would be darkness forever. But when the sun followed the stars with uninterrupted regularity he came to regard these and other phenomena so much as a matter of course that he would have been surprised if they had stopped functioning.

These laws of nature having been settled for him, he began to look round for the satisfaction of his human wants. In his wanderings he observed that though nature had provided bounteously, only the fittest could survive and that the weak must go under. Every bigger fish ate the smaller one, and on land the law of the jungle prevailed. Thus man came to invent implements of war and made a shelter for himself.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN GOOD ...AND EVIL

The problems of the needs of the belly being solved, man had the time and leisure to play with the devil and study his own anatomy. Thus greed, avarice and passion grew. As societies took shape, great philosophies were also evolved in the course of time to maintain the social fabric. But mankind has not outlived these primitive passions which constitute the main problem of life even up to this day. Ceaseless struggle between good and evil, light and darkness goes on, and it is scant consolation that you will be born again and again into this world till you attain 'Nirvana'. Whence where why? Nobody knows!

Theorists have their own pet theories. Geologists tell us that Life grew out of the great rocks, anthropologists proclaim that man was evolved out of the ape and will end in god-hood perhaps, historians point to the inevitable decay of all civilisations after they reached the zenith of their glory, and the theologians take the very life out of you by speaking of the horrors and torments that man may suffer through the smallest wrongs. Science discredits religion, and faith discounts science. A ring dance of mutual vengeance and violence thus goes on, and all Life seems to be at war with each other.

PURPOSE AND MEANING OF LIFE

What then is the purpose and meaning of Life, to what end men strut about and play their part? As I look in this grand drama of Life and its merry dance, I find not a viscious circle weaving the web of destiny, but that amidst apparent chaos, harmony prevails, amidst falsehood, truth prevails. The very existence of the world is an ample testimony to it. Surely, when men of good sense patiently toil and keep their little mills turning, it cannot all end in vain.

The philosophy of Life is simply stated. In any case too much logic leads to absurdity or to a blind alley. Life is a bigger thing than systems of organised thought and belief. Have faith and confidence in yourself and act, regardless of its fruit, and remember that the service of all that lives is the brightest attribute of Life and is its own reward. Thus would you attain bliss in this world. And who cares for the next?

WHAT DAY OF THE WEEK WAS IT? metjq

Kamal went up to town this afternoon with Rs. 20 in his pocket and came back with Rs. 60. He had bought a new cap at a shop and some rose-flowers in the market place. He had also a tooth stopped.

Kamal gets paid on Friday, and the Banks are open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The Dentist comes every day but Saturday. Thursday is early closing day, and there is no market on Friday.

What day of the week is it?

Tuesday, if you have been able to conjecture aright!

MEANING OF TRANSPARENCY

One of our friend's youngest sons has just gone to a real Boys' School for the first time. The Teacher asks the meaning of transparecy. "It is something one can see through," answers the Bright Boy of the Class.

"Can anyone give me an example?" demands the master. The new little boy holds up his hand. "A ladder, Sir!"

Baridra Balkan-ji-Bari Boys and Girls on an Excussion to Mudh Fort

BALKAN-JI-BARI ACTIVITIES

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated its anniversary under the presidentship of Mr. K. G. Sayidain, Educational Adviser to Government of Bombay. Thank God, Nature was kind this time, and the children's items of the programme were a grand success.

Bombay Provincial Balkanji-Bari arranged a week-end camp at Juhu. The workers discussed their difficulties and made new resolutions for carrying on the work afresh.

At Delhi, the Kashmere Gate Balkan-ji-Bari enacted a small play "Bapuji in Heaven", under the presidentship of Lt. Genl. Cariappa. Among the important personalities who attended the function were Shri B. G. Kher, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Nawab of Pataudi.

All are welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one-anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar, Bombay 21.

Jai Hind!!

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Children of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari in their Dance poses at the Anniversary Function.

THE ROAD TO SUICIDE

By William Robertson

EXCLUSIVE TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEEKLY"

Bloodthirsty and battle ready, Bolshevik Russia looms over the peace-loving western world. That is the western world's picture conjured up by press and politician—and sincerely accepted by millions of the less thoughtful people. "Conjured" is the appropriate word; for it is indeed a conjuring trick: the quickness of the handout deceives the eye.

Listen to this: "The planes would go out from England in small groups ....flying at more than thirty-five thousand feet they would seek to slip into Russia unnoticed. Their targets: first, Moscow—Moscow above all...." This jewel of western thought comes from a recent issue of the American journal "News Week." It is typical of a thousand articles in the American and British press.

Bold Project

Leaflets should be dropped by superforts on Russia, suggests Alastir Forbes in the London "Sunday Disptch" These leaflets should warn the Russians that, in the event of a failure of western policy in Berlin, "The same superfortresses would be forced to return over these same Russian cities And that, in that event, the peaceful Russian population would be well advised to evacuate them immediately in order to escape the dreadful fate of Hiroshima....here, at any rate, is a bold project worthy of the serious consideration of the policymakers in Washington, Paris and London."

Such endearing sentiments have not been confined to the newspapers. Respinsible politicians and diplomats vie with one another in their calls for war. "We may be forced into war this year," suggests (might one say hopefully?) William Bullitt, former U. S. Ambassador to Russia, writing in "Life" magazine. Major-General Donovan, U. S. Military Air Chief, dislikes the phrase "cold war" (he told journalists in Berlin). The war was as "hot as hell" he declared, adding: "If the Soviet Union wants war, it is better to find it out here and now"

When Washington speaks, an echo sounds in London. Britain is on the side of America in the cold war, as a partisan rather than a mediator. British Ambassador Sir Oliver Franks told the Washington National Press Club. In Britain, the Deputy Chief of Air Staff, Air Marshal Sir Hugh Walmesley apparently agrees. "We have got to get the airforce cracking pretty quickly, to stop our potential enemy, Soviet Russia," he declared at an Edinburg air display. Difficultits in Berlin have provided the material for a host of other helpful suggestions

Tory M. P. and big business man, Mr. Gammans, for instance, speaking in London: "You have got to have a show-down that carries with it the risk of war..... What I regard as a show-down is that the Western Powers should tell the Russians to clear out of Europe.....that there has got to be a showdown I am utterly convinced." Peter Thorneycroft another Tory M P and chairman of the "Design For Freedom" Committee, elaborates a little. "Germany is a great industrial centre and a vital part of Western Europe Let us stop pulling German factories down and build up German industry for the real enemy is Russia."

Twin Diplomacy

And so the peace-makers prattle from Harold MacMillan, M. P. "we will have therefore to insist on and enforce our right of access to Berlin by canal Road and Railway" to Captain Raymond Blackburn M.P advocating sending "an armed convoy" through to that city. These are the leaders, and all over the world their tin-uot imitators fan the flames The Athens "ELEFTHERIA" quotes a British monetary advistr, Sir Theodore Gregory, as remarking: "Possibly the announcement of Mr. Stalin's death.....might immensely contribute to the restoration of Greece's economy." What, I wonder, would

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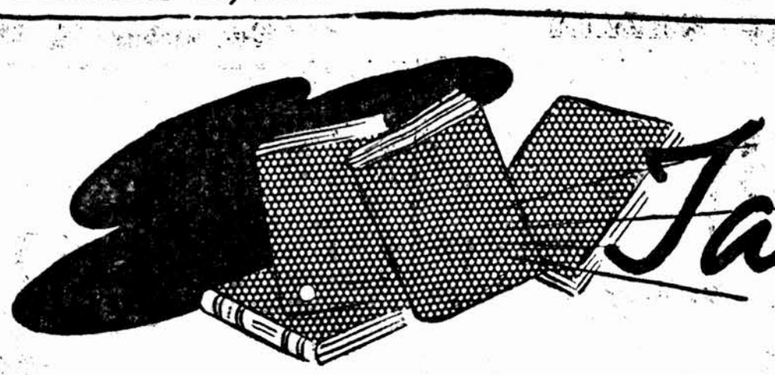


Talking of Books—

FREE INDIA'S CONSTITUTION

INDIA AND CONSTITUTION-MAKING: My Philip Spratt. Published by Renaissance Publishers, Calcutta. Price Rs. 3/8/-.

This book has an introduction, ten chapters and a postscript. The introduction and the postscript are the author's own creation. The ten chapters give a summary of the ten different schemes for the constitution of a free India. The ten schemes are (1) The Coupland scheme, (2) Sapru proposals, (3) Congress proposals or ideology, (4) British Cabinet Mission's scheme (5) Hindu Mahasbaha scheme, (6) Gandhian Plan, (7) Muslim League scheme, (8) Communist plan, (9) Scheduled Castes Federation plan and (10) Roy Party's pla i. Mr. Spratt has generally condemned the first nine plans and commended the Roy Party's plan 'as the only attempt to deal seriously with this fundamentally important issue' and 'the only remedy yet suggested which seems to hold any hope' to relieve the distress prevailing in 'the country as a whole' which is now 'probably more acute than during the war'.

This book is manifestly a partisan performance. Speaking of the Roy Party, the author writes: 'The Radical Democratic Party claims to have learnt the lesson of the failure of parliamentarism and its draft constitution is intended to overcome the weakness which led to that failure'. He condemns the Draft Constitution of India which is being discussed by the Constituent Assembly in Delhi, because, in his opinion, 'all our constitutional experts, except the Communists, want to set up in India a parliamentary system'. The scheme, which the author of the book under review commends, prescribes the following:

'The rights of minorities shall be protected by proportional representation through separate electorates on all elected public bodies'.

One wonders why all this trouble of studying and summarising as many as ten constitutional documents has been taker by an author who begins his introduction with the following thought: 'It is a commonplace of political theory that constitutions are of secondary importance'. He apparently speaks for the R. D. Party when he says: 'Their first task is to change society'. How this summary or ten political constitutional documents can help to change society has nowhere been explained. Such an explanation is urgently called for, since the author has described the 'majority of the population' as 'potentially seditious', and has maintained.

> 'We are all set for that stampede towards dictatorship with which similarly backward countries — and indeed countries which were far less backward — have in critical situations reacted to the inadequacy of parliamentary democracy'.

Mr. Spratt considers it a misfortune that the general nature of the constitution of India and the policy of the interim Government is bound to be that of the Congress. The Congress, in his opinion, does 'not even notice the special difficulties that face India as she enters upon self-government', and, therefore, is supporting a constitution which 'is suited at best to the needs of the educated and propertied minority — certainly less than a quarter of the population'. Even ten per cent is less than a quarter, otherwise this estimate of the propagandist of the wisest in this country would have exposed itself to being a hundred and fifty per cent exaggerated.

The author of this book states that 'the communal antagonism is an affair of the upper classes' and yet elevates to the political pedestal manifestly communal parties viz. The Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League. Nobody need suspect inconsistency in this since the author's party recommends separate electorates. Nor need one see inconsistency between describing a constitution as 'of secondary importance' and as 'not a matter of indifference'. One need not, therefore, be frightened by the author's prophecy-that the way the country is now going and seems likely to go under the Delhi Constitution, cannot be said to offer an honest prospect' of either liberty or prosperity.

"Orphans Of The Storm"

"Orphans of the Storm", a 24-page publication issued by the East Punjab Government, depicts pictorially the upheavals which rent the Punjab following the declaration of Independence.

The opening pages illustrate the destruction done to property in both the East and West Punjab, in the wake of which followed arson, looting bloodshed and murder. Then come scenes of migration and the life in improvised camps, where the best efforts in the circumstances were made to provide food shelter, clothing education and even recreation for the millions who left their hearths and homes.

Amenities such as hospitals and health centres were also provided by the Government of the East Punjab in co-operation with the Government of India. Besides these the refugees were afforded opportunities to stand on their own feet and earn their own living by weaving, sewing basket-making and the like. Training camps to encourage refugees to study a trade were organised in the rehabilitation centres.

"Orphans of the Storm" endeavours to give a picture of the efforts made to help displaced persons in starting life anew.

ART NOTES

(Continued from page 25)

committees; and the preparation of the design of the Gandhi Memorial Pillar for Raj-Ghat at New Delhi has been entrusted to a single artist, and perhaps the selection will also be made by a single artist. The one-artist principle adopted by the Government in approach to art wherever it impinges upon plans of national importance is also extended to the committees for morials and other similar purposes.

OUR CELESTIAL VISITORS — COMETS

By M. S. KALYANASUNDARAM

The appearance of a new Comet which was sighted in many parts of the globe, including India, has created a lot of interest not only among scientists and astronomers but also among lay men. Much is known about comets, but much is still vague and unknown too, for example, their birth, composition, the forces which give them their characteristic shapes and so on.

Whenever the talk turned on comets, Subbarayan, who has nothing particular to boast of in this world, has been able to look down on his worthier friends with—"But then, you were not born in 1910 when the big 'tail-star' roofed the world. You must know that King Edward VII died then."

And his father brags about two, Halley's and the one of September, 1882. The earlier was a baby compared to Halley's, but it evidently grew with age.

Halley's Comet

Till recently I could not see what there was to brag about having seen a comet. I am sure that they did not make the comets, or were even on helloing terms with it..... But since the last few days, I am thinking differently. Why not give them the simple pleasure? After all, we concede that a man who has had his appendix removed has paid for the privilege of yarning about it, so why not the man who has had the rare opportunity of seeing a comet, especially if it happens to be making its first appearance into the life of mankind? This change to charitableness is exhilarating! 38 years ago, Halley's Comet enthralled the world. 38 years from now, it will do so again. I do not think that it is blind chance that chose 1948 for the appearance of the present comet.

* * *

Some say, with an air of casualness, that there are thousands of comets scattered all around us, but then there are crores of rupees in the banks around us—does that make us indifferent to the few chips tinkling—like nickel bells—in our pockets? So, let us give the celestial visitors their due and recall some with a name and a story while we are in a cometary mood.

Most Spectacular

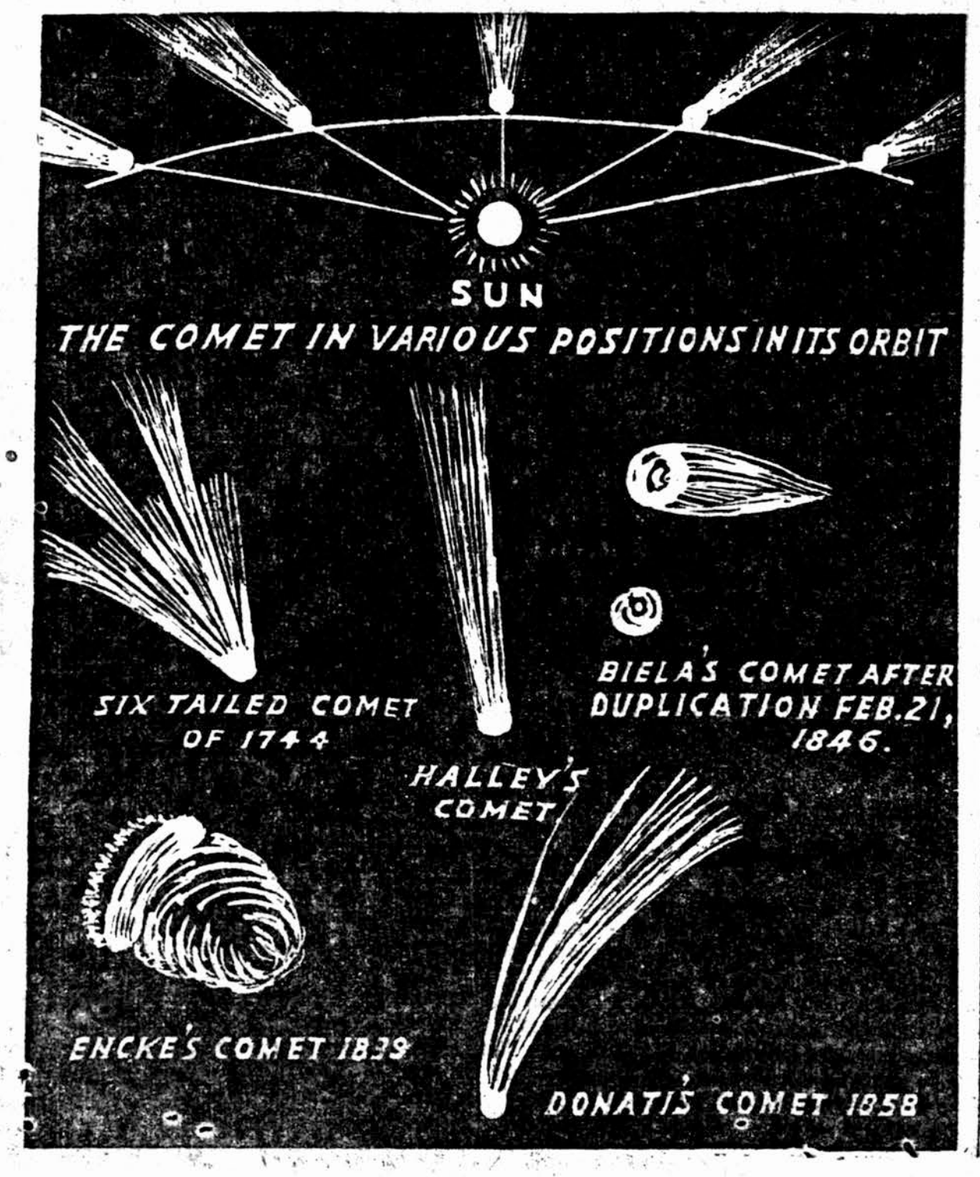
Halley's is the most familiar. It is the most spectacular of the lot; and generations have trembled to see it. It has been recorded for some thousands of years, perhaps under the belief that it was a different thing each time, till the English Astronomer Royal, Edmund Halley (1656-1742) saw it in 1682, studied it, identified it with the comets of 1456, 1531 and 1607, and successfully predicted, in 1705, its reappearance in 1758, 1835 and 1910. Ordinarily, he would have been rememembered by posterity for his 'Catalogus Stellarum Australium' and for bearing the cost of printing Newton's 'Principia', but now the comet has given him a place in the heavens.

Encke's Comet is famous for its very short period of revolution of 3.3 years, but, more than that, for this short period getting steadily shorter for some inexplicable reason. Johann Franz Encke (1791-1865) was a German astronomer. He identified the 1818 comet with those which had appeared in 1786, 1795, and 1805, by elaborate calculation, and predicted its return in May 1822. (Of course, we too could predict—like Hotspur 'calling the devils from the deep' but ....!)

Famous 1858 Comet

Giambattista Donati (1826-73), the Italian astronomer, who worked in the Florence Observatory, and inaugurated spectroscopy of celestial bodies, studied the 1858 comet and gave it his name. (Now, the old lady who after attending a Royal Society lecture, not only admired the astrono-

(Continued on page 24)


SUN
THE COMET IN VARIOUS POSITIONS IN ITS ORBIT
SIX TAILED COMET OF 1744
BIELA'S COMET AFTER DUPLICATION FEB.21, 1846.
HALLEY'S COMET
ENCKE'S COMET 1839
DONATI'S COMET 1858

This photograph of the present Comet was taken at the Solar Physics Observatory, Kodaikanal. The Comet was first seen by an air pilot (Mr. Thomson) in Australia. This observatory got the first report about the Comet from the Captain of the Ship s.s. "Jalajyoti" in the Bay of Bengal who had seen it at 4.50 a.m. (I.S.T.) on November 9. Another report was also received from a B.O.A.C. pilot on November 10. On the 11th, 12th and 13th of November both visual and photographic observations were made and the positions of the Comet on these days were determined. The angular extent from the head at the end of the tail of the Cement on the same day was about 28 degrees. Assuming the distance of the head of the Comet from the earth to be 1 astronomical unit (93,000,000 miles), the length of the tail works out to about 45,000,000 miles. The tail extended upwards (that is, towards the west) and was curved towards the south.

A change of motto seems to be the pressing need for the final denouement of the Women's Movement in country.

In the post-freedom era equality of status, rights and opportunities is granted them by the new Constitution of free India. However, if the actual benefits of the Constitution are to be reaped they must hitch on to a new slogan: God helps those who help themselves. Or they may even dispense with "God" lest this offend against the secular nature of the State, and decide upon: Self-help is best!

The need for this change of strategy is indicated in the recent Literacy week celebrations held in the city. As against the high percentage of illiterates in the country, the percentage of women-illiterates is colossal. How vitally important is the individual's ability to read and write for the successful working of democracy was pointed out by Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, the Governor of U. P., who inaugurated the eighth Literacy Week. But what's more, he also stated the difficulties (and was supported by many speakers on the occasion) which beset the task of spreading literacy particularly among women.

In view of this would it not be pertinent to inquire as to what exactly are those difficulties. That they are not purely financial is obvious to commonsense and women who are more generously endowed with this commodity should be ready to hurl this fact at anybody who tries to explain away matters. In the first place, there is a serious dearth of trained workers in this field of service. So, if the great numbers of our women are to be initiated in the knowledge of the 3R's, the educated women must step forward to help in the cause. Our shy and ignorant sisters will be more at ease with women teachers than male tutor. Moreover, since imparting literacy amongst grown-up members of society does not confine itself merely to reading and writing but also creating in them an intelligent understanding of problems relating to health, hygiene, food, etc. the female teacher will be more suited to carry on the work among women.

Secondly, there's the problem of breaking through the apathy on the part of women especially in the villages. The peasant women may consent to the schooling of their young daughters but question the wisdom of teaching them in the 'advanced stage' of their life. To fight this attitude intensive propaganda will have to be carried on through folksongs, meetings, exhibitions, films, broadcasts etc. It would be most fatal, however to imagine that 'apathy' has to be fought at this end only. For the other end, where the educated women stand, will also have to be made 'live'. The surest way of achieving the purpose is to make them realise that unless the lot of their unlucky sisters is improved through the spread of education the progress of the nation will be impossible, and in that event their own position will become untenable!

And lastly, the formidable difficulty created by the total lack of leisure in the lives of the majority of women. From dawn to dusk they have to work, work and work. It is physically impossible for them to snatch a few moments of rest during the day. How can they be expected to have any energy at all to attend a literacy class? To whose care are they to entrust their little ones while they are busy with the slate and the pencil? Therefore, those who think of starting a literacy class for the women will also have to provide for a creche and the nursery school too, where the women can leave the kids in the confidence that they will be well looked after.

So the question of schooling for the mother is closely interlinked with yet another field of work. But alas! even that sphere is crying hoarse for trained workers. Perhaps, we could find a solution to these problems in a non-official Bill sponsored by Leelavati Munshi in the Legislative Assembly for the conscription of the student population. As we are here concerned with women only, I may suggest that barring those who are anxious to join the National Cadet Corps the rest (girl students) should be enlisted in the Social Services.

—*Leela*

NEW U. S. CONGRESS INCLUDES 9 WOMEN

The 81st Congress of the United States, to convene in January 1949, will include in its membership eight women in the House of Representatives and one woman in the Senate. The women Representatives are equally divided between the two major political parties—Democrat and Republican. The Senator, Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith, is a Republican from the State of Maine.

Five of the recent election victors were incumbents seeking re-election. Oldest in point of service is Mrs. Mary T. Norton (New Jersey), first elected in 1924. A specialist in the labour field, she has served as chairman of the House Labour Committee and as adviser to the United States delegation to the 1945 International Labour Organization Conference in Paris, France. Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, (Massachusetts) has been in Congress since 1925. She sponsored the bill establishing the Women's Army Corps in 1941, attended the Inter-American Conference in Mexico in 1945 as adviser to the United States delegation, and headed the House Veterans' Affairs Committee in the 80th Congress.

Two members of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee were among the women re-elected. Mrs. Frances P. Bolton (Ohio) has been in Congress since 1940, and Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas (California) since 1944. Mrs. Katharine St. George (New York), a member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, will be serving her second term in Congress. She was first elected in 1946.

Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse (Connecticut), who served in the 79th Congress but was defeated in the following election, won back her seat for the forthcoming two-year term. In the interim she went to Germany for the United States Army to help organize democratic groups among German women in the American occupation zone.

Although this will be her first term in the United States Congress, Reva Beck Bosone has had previous legislative experience. She was a member and floor leader of the legislature in the State of Utah from 1933 to 1935. A member of the bar since 1930, she is now serving her third term as police court judge in Salt City, Utah. The other newcomer among women who will serve in the 81st Congress is Mrs. Cecil M. Harden. Active for years in political party posts in the State of Indiana, this is her first elective office.

Senator-elect Smith, at present a member of the House of Representatives—in which she has served since 1940—will be serving her first term in the upper House of the Congress.—USIS.

OUR CELESTIAL VISITORS COMETS

(Continued From Page 23)

mers for discovering heavenly bodies, but was intrigued at their finding out their names. has been let into the secret).

Some comets have been known to blow up into fragments or change their habits while under observation. Biela's is an illustration of the former and Brook's of the latter. (Wilhelm von Biela, 1782-1856, was a soldier whose hobby was astronomy. Perhaps shooting-stars appealed more to him than shooting soldiers.) On February 28, 1826, Biela discovered his comet. 'Its period was 6.61 years and it reappeared in 1832, 1839, 1845, and 1852. Since then, it has not appeared, but its course has been marked by brilliant meteoric displays on several of the dates at which it was expected.'

Brook's Comet, a faint but well observed telescopic object, had a period of 29.2 years till July 20, 1886, when it made an exceedingly close approach to Jupiter—about 55,000 miles from its surface—and its period got reduced to 7.1 years. It has since been seen in 1896, 1903, 1910, etc.

Much Is Vague And Unknown

Thus, much is known about comets, but much is vague or unknown too, as for example, their birth, composition, the forces which give them their characteristic shape (though there are tailless comets too) and so on. The layman may therefore be excused for much of his ignorance. All the same, it would be better if he does not commit certain elementary mistakes while talking of comets. For instance, we must not refer to the length of its tail in terms of feet or yards. Nor in terms of miles, either unless we know certain basic facts. The angle is the proper unit to use, if we understand it. Again, 'faded, 'disappeared', 'baffling the astronomers', 'brighter than Venus', etc., reveal our ignorance and confuse the listener. We must not make a special mention of the tail pointing away from the sun. That is the normal condition, like people holding their head up and walking on their feet. (Lord Northcliff has told us that a man biting a dog is news whereas a dog biting a man is not.) If ever a comet's tail points to the sum we can at once investigate, write a learned book and become an F.R.S. In the meantime, let us bid goodbye to the nameless visitor, and ask our neighbour where he got his cartload of firewood from.

Some Time Savers

Cleaning Bottles And Jars

The housewife is most pressed for time and in her hurry sometimes she makes a mess of trifles, thus causing unnecessary irritation to her already strained nerves! Here are a few time-savers which are easy to remember.

* * *

Cleaning bottles and jars is always a headache especially when you want to get rid of the smell before you refill them with jams or pickles. First fill the jar with loose soil from the garden, place the lid and keep for a day. Then wash well with soap and water and dry it. Put a bit of camphor on a live coal and hold the jar so as to allow the smoke to get into it. Leave open for some time.

* * *

Small bottles may be kept in lime water for a day or so. Afterwards wash with water and they will acquire the brandnew look.

To remove an obstinate glass stopper, put a few drops of oil around it. Hold the neck of the bottle on a flame, give gentle hammering to the stopper with the knife handle and you will have done with the job.

To fit in a loose cork to a bottle, first put in liquid paraffin for a few minutes. Then clean it with a piece of rag and put on to the bottle.

Cost Of A British Baby

LONDON, (By Cable).

A report just published in Britain reveals that the average manuel worker's wife spent £36 (Rs. 480) on her first confinement and £23 (Rs. 306-9as) on her second. The black-coated wage earner spent £45 (Rs. 600) and £30 (Rs. 400) respectively.

The report, entitled "Maternity in Great Britain", surveys the social and economic aspects of child birth. This informative survey, drafted by a committee of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, is based on interviews with 14,000 mothers.

Analysing the confinment expenses, the report points out that the pram, cot and baby's bath for the first child cost the manual worker £11 (Rs. 146-9as), the layette another £10 (Rs. 133-5as) and maternity garments nearly £7 (Rs. 93-5as). The actual medical and hospital charges and other confinnement costs for the first child did not greatly exceed £8 (Rs. 106-9as).

Wealthy people spent proportianately more but an interesting factor is that all classes find that the first baby's cost is equivalent of six weeks' net income and subsequent births of between four and five weeks.

The report, in general, seems to show that the broad basis of maternity and child welfare schemes in Britain today is sound.

THE ROAD TO SUICIDE

(Continued from page 22)

be the reaction in Britain or America if a Soviet diplomat openly advocated the assassination of King or President?

From Moscow comes news of the fire-eating Russians: "There is hardly any talk of war here," cables 'BRITISH UNITED PRESS' in bewilderment: "There is nothing in either official statements or the press which remotely hints at the possibility of war." Could a Soviet agency cable that from London or Washington?

This "pacific campaign" of the bloody-minded, with the poker-faced reiteration of the murderous paradox of "Atomic Peace", to the savage chorus of blimps and brass-hats, continues unabated. "We will support peace with every possible endeavour," trumpets America's Navy Secretary, John Sullivan: "military, naval and air."

No sensible person could expect complete agreement between Russia and America; but complete agreement is not necessary. The peoples of all countries have certain things in common; and chief among them is the universal demand for peace. Upon that basic issue, as upon many lesser ones, all nations can be united; but the blood-curdling propaganda of war-preparation is no way to achieve it. Criticism of the Soviet Union is possible on many points; but in Russia today, as every competent observer from James Roosevelt to Harold Stassen has noted, there is neither desire nor preparation for war. While in New York.....

On Monday October 4 a huge crowd gathered on Fifth Avenue, celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the death of General Pulaski (a Pole killed in the American Revolution). An effigy of Marshal Stalin was publicly hanged, and a Soviet flag torn to bits. "War With Stalin Now!" screamed the banners: "We Beat Hitler—We'll Beat Stalin Too." The Mayor of New York, Mr. William O'Dwyer, was present at this peaceful demonstration. So were hundreds of police, but there were no arrests. Apparently they approved.

That New York crowd was not representative of feeling in America, any more than the fulminations of British Tories portray opinion in Britain. But the warmongering of the rabid minority depicts a dangerous, criminal trend, a road along which every day the Western Powers move more speedily.

THUMB-NAIL SKETCHES

These two remarkable sketches — onthe left, of Mahatma Gandhi, and on the right, that of Damayanti, the heroine of the Pauranic tale of "Nala and Damayanti," in the forest, menaced by a serpent—are the work of the well known Maharashtrian "thumb-nail" artist, Mr. P. J. Khadilkar of Poona. Mr. Khadilkar has specialised in this art, which he claims to be indigenous to India and to be more than 2,000 years old. Without the aid of any instruments save his fingers and nails thereof, he has drawn numerous portraits and pictures, small and large, which have elicited high praise from artists as well as laymen, including British, German and Russian artists, who have watched him at his work. Lord Mountbatten, ex-Governor-General of India, whose likeness Mr. Khadilkar drew with his thumb-nail, conveyed to the latter, through his private secretary, his "highest praise for the workmanship involved". The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Sir C. V. Raman and other leading Indians have expressed similar high admiration for Mr. Khadilkar's unique art.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Governor's Speech On Art—Essentials Of Creative Art —Mud-Slinging at the School—Council Hall in News Columns—Art Criticism or propaganda?—Facilities In Visit to New Delhi—Role of Artists in national schemes.

Inspiring was the inaugural speech made by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at the exhibition of students' works at the Sir J. J. School of Art on December 1. "Art", rightly said he, "must reflect the age in which it flourishes and modern artists, while in sympathy with the art of the past, cannot ignore modern life and the conditions". But the art of a country must reflect its creative genius and tradition.

Inferiority Complex

Independence attained by India should provide conditions which are essential to the development of art as an expression of modern life. It should reawaken the creative genius from the state of dormancy and inspire artists to draw material from the realities of life. Such art should be genuinely creative and not intiative in style or mannerism.

At present artists with pronounced creative abilities have found themselves in a quandary. If they portray contemporary life in any traditional style of their country, their works are denounced as imitations; but if they borrow modes and mannerisms of western modernists in order to portray realities of life, they are acclaimed as creative artists and masters, and their works are trumpeted as brilliant examples of contemporary Indian Art. Weak-minded artists are tempted to defy their country's tradition and take to imitation of the mannerisms of western modernists in order to satisfy the whims of their supporters and admirers.

The Director of the School of Art struck, in his speech, an important note, when he said, "The Art student in the days to come must be encouraged to feel that in self-expression in his natural Indian way he is free from an inferiority complex." Slavementality, which is yet to be cast of. From the sphere of art and culture, is responsible for the inferiority complex; and, in spite of independence, it is being insidiously nurtured by the agents of westernism. The inferiority complex has stifled the creative spirit of not a few young artists by bringing them under the influence of agents of westernism; and it must ago. Creative art wil re-emerge only when rtists will reject false guidance and wil be perfectly free to express themselves.

First Indian Director

The Governor paid a well deserved tribute to the school that it is the most important institution of its kind in India and even in Asia. The Sir J. J. School of Art, which is pride of Bombay, is the oldest art institution in the country. It has passed through several vicissitudes and has survived the axe of retrenchment which was aimed at it by the Thomas Committee. It has grown to its present stature in face of the obvious limitations and handicaps under the previous regime and has continued to make progress.

Following the return of the Congress Ministry to power, the reins of the school were. for the first time in its history placed in Indian hands—a step which has evidently quickened the progress of the institution. The Government. while making appointment to the post of the Director, was guided by the right principle that the head of a school of art should be a well trained and front-rank artist and not a polished amateur or dabbler in art with high sounding academic qualifications; and the Government has succeeded in securing the services of one who is fully qualified to take charge of an institution like the Sir J. J. School of Art.

The first Indian Director has introduced some important innovations in the system of teaching within a short period after his appointment. He has revived the exhibition of students' works which was formerly a regular annual feature of the school. The first exhibition after the attainment of Independence, struck the refreshing notes of improvement and progress. It also reflected Indian outlook in a pronounced degree. Marked improvement in drawing and design which are the fundamentals of art, was clearly evident in every section. It was a testimony to the abilities and teaching experience of the Director.

"Daily Task", by Mr. V. S. Gaitonde—an exhibit in the Exhibition of the works of the Students of the Sir J. J. School of Arts.

Reviewers And Reporters

The exhibition has brought to the surface a movement to throw mud at the School of Art and to disparage its popular Director. The movement has taken the shape of a unseemly propaganda in a section of the press; and the present moment—the time of the exhibition—has been selected with a motive. The little storm, however, did not come as a surprise to those who knew how the wind was blowing in the world of intrigues and scandal-mongering.

The modus operandi of the first public attack was to make the exhibition a target of censure under the pretext of art criticism with unpleasant insinuation at the Director. It was amusing to notice 'staff reporters' emerging overnight as critics and indulging in writings which challenged the ethics of fair criticism. Do they know what art is? Poor souls! they certainly know that the word 'art' consists of three letters, but they can hardly make out a hawk from a hernshaw in art.

The exhibition, somehow or other, also prompted a couple of reviewers to sing almost the staff reporters' tune and led to the exposure of their pretentions to fair and constructive criticism These reviewers could have better utlised their columns in continuing to bolster up their few pets and favourites among artists. Someone would like the School of Art to be the Bombay Branch of the Revivalistic School of Bengal, another would feel himself of flattered if it was converted into a studio of western modernism and there are likely to be a few disgrunted souls who would like to see that the school is renamed as the Sir J. J. School of Commercial Art.

False Propaganda

In is intriguing to find that commercial art which sprang up in the Legislative Assembly recently as a subject of a cut motion was suddenly shifted to the columns of newspapers. Importance of commercial art and inadequate space allotted to it' in the exhibition more or less formed the striking notes of the cacophonic tune sung by reviewers and dabblers in art. Is it not surprising that commercial art should, all of a sudden, excite the sympathy of a few newspaper men and that they should glorify it at the expense of other more important branches of art?

The Government has, in reply to the cut motion in the Legislative Assembly, already clarified, with facts and figures, its policy with respect to commercial art. The principle enunciated by the Prime Minister that the elevation of commercial art to the principal position in any school of art would be a denial of the fundamentals of art education, is and must remain the basis of the policy. The recent outbursts form the usual methods of propaganda. On the face of it, this propaganda seems to have been inspired from some interested quarters and designed to shake the faith of the Government in the efficiency of the school, Director and staff The Government should not allow itself to be misled by such socalled "public opinion" and should not disturb the even tenor of the school and the arrangement of the latter's staff.

Indian Art At Best

The gallery of paintings in the Indian style in the exhibition was the largest; and it should always be so. It showed talent, creative endeavour, technical skill and progressive trends. The variety and wealth of exhibits nailed to the counter the charge levelled against the school that Indian art taught in it is pseudo-Indian or repetition of old forms and modes. The Bombay school is accustomed to such baseless charges which are deliberate attempts at misrepresentation.

Reviewers, whose eyes are used to admire patch-works or imitations of western modernists or the Bengal School, as the examples of the socalled contemporary Indian art, found little worthy of notice in this gallery. The Indian exhibits covered a wide range of subjects. They gave a vivid portrayal of contemporary Indian life in its varied aspects, such as 15th August celebrations, village folks and their occupations, festivals, dance, etc. Several among them showed beautiful patterns and pleasing colour-schemes and were full of rhythm and movement.

The Craft Section was remarkable for the richness, variety and Indian designs and ornaments of the exhibits. The Reay Art Workshop is an important section of the school, as it litfs Indian art from the flat surface and gives the same a complete shape. Fine products of various crafts such as wood, metal and leather work, stone-carving and engraving were on view in the craft gallery; but the reviewers and 'staff reporters' who have suddenly showed soft corner for commercial art did not care to see how the workshop is working under handicaps.

New Delhi Exhibition

India's Minister of Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has accepted the proposal made to him by the Governor of Bombay for provision of facilities to persons interested in Indian Art and particularly, artists in Bombay who would like to visit the Indian Art Exhibition at New Delhi. He has asked the Minister in charge to provide facilities to artists and students from Bombay, as such visitors are advised to get in touch with Dr. Chakravarti, Secretary of the exhibition and Director of Archaeology.

The art world of Bombay should feel grateful to His Excellency the Governor for the arrangement proposed by him and agreed upon by the authorities at New Delhi, but it should be noted that the arragnement is not a happy compromise. After all, the artists, who can afford to travel to and from New Delhi will not be many. Again the vast section of the public interested in art is denied the opportunity to witness the exhibition. Rightly speaking, the Government of Bombay should have made and insisted upon a proposal to take the exhibition round Bombay and a few other important centres. If the exhibits could be transported to London, they can be taken to a few towns in India with less difficulty and at a less expense. The Provincial Governments could and should have borne the expenditure entailed by a plan of circulating the exhibition.

Faulty Approach To Artists

On the editorial committee of the Nehru Diamond Jubilee Commemoration Volume, there is only one artist; and the choice seems to have fallen on the name that is well known in India and therefore to the organisers and members of the committee, Artists can make no small contribution to commemoration volumes and similar publications, but experience shows that no method has been adopted by responsible leaders or the Government to offer an opportunity to capable artists—be they known or unknown—to play their role in their legitimate sphere.

The design of the national flag was selected without systematic consultation with the art-world. The question of the national anthem is. likewise, handled without the help of expert

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OUR DELHI NEWS LETTER *(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)*

Distribution Of Income-Tax Among The Provinces

NEW DELHI.

Under Section 138 of the Government of India Act 1935 as enacted read with the Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order, half the net proceeds of taxes on income (other than Corporation Tax collected in respect of Federal emoluments and Centrally Administered Areas) were distributed among the provinces in the ratio settled by Sir Otto Niemeyer and embodied in that Order. In the adaptation to the Government of India Act 1935 made by the Provisional Constitution Order the share of income-tax payable to the Provinces has been left to be prescribed by an order of the Governor-General. It was decided to retain provincial share of the divisible pool at 50 per cent. but the ratio in which the Provincial share should be distributed had to be refixed taking into account the partition of the country involving the partition of the provinces of Bengal and Punjab.

In distributing the income-tax among the provinces Sir Otto Niemeyer did not explain how his percentages were arrived at, but it is clear that he took all relevant facts into account and not merely the fact that a large part of income-tax is collected in a particular place (like Calcutta) by the accident of the location of the headquarters of a number of companies there. Since the allocation of income-tax was not related to any specific purpose but accrued to the province as a whole to meet all its expenditure, it was considered that in redistributing the Provincial share of income-tax and in determining the shares of the reduced Provinces of East Punjab and West Bengal regard should be had to the fact that in both cases more than half the undivided Province has gone into Pakistan. The shares of these provinces in the quota of the undivided Provinces under the Niemeyer award were accordingly recalculated on the basis of population and after giving some weightage to West Bengal for the special difficulties created by the partition, the shares of the provinces were finally settled as follows:

Province.	Present percent	percent under Niemeyer Award.
Madras	18	15
Bombay	21	20
West Bengal	12	20
U.P.	19	15
East Punjab	5	8
Bihar	13	10
C.P. and Berar	6	5
Assam	3	2
Orissa	3	2

For undivided Bengal, West Bengal's share on a population basis will be 7 per cent.

For undivided Punjab, East Punjab's share on a population basis will be 3.5 per cent.

The allocation above was to apply only to the years 1947-48 and 1948-49, the allocation for subsequent years being left to be determined by the provisions of the new constitution. As the new constitution is not likely to come into force on the 1st April 1949 and the financial provisions in it are still undecided, it will be necessary to settle the allocation for 1949-50 and till the new constitution comes into effect. It may be mentioned in this connection that the West Bengal Government have protested more than once against the present allocation, which they consider to be unfair to that province, particularly in view of the fact that the bulk of the collections of income-tax is still made in West Bengal and the partition of the province has not made any material change in this position.

Proceeds Of Jute Duty

A similar problem, which, however, concerns only some of the provinces, arises in respect of the provincial share of the export duty on jute. Under section 140(2) of the Government of India Act, 1935, as originally enacted, read with the Government of India Distribution of Revenues Order, 62½ per cent of the net proceeds were allocated among the jute growing provinces in proportion to the respective amounts of jute grown therein. As the result of the respective amounts of jute grown partition nearly three-quarters of the jute growing area now lie in Pakistan and any assignment of a portion of the jute duty to the provinces had to take this factor into account. It was accordingly decided that 20 per cent of the net proceeds should be allocated among the jute-growing provinces in proportion to the amounts of jute grown in them. This secures to the provinces in India a little more than the proportion which they would have got in undivided India if East Bengal had been constituted into a separate province. This allocation, like the allocation of income-tax, applies only to the years 1947-48 and 1948-49. The jute-growing provinces, particularly West Bengal, have protested against this allocation and West Bengal has argued that it does not allow for the fact that nearly the whole of jute manufacturing capacity is located in that province.

Provincial Loan Requirements

It is the essence of Provincial autonomy that the Provinces should borrow money required by them directly from the market to the extent to which it can be done without setting up unnecessary competition for funds either among the Provinces or between them and the Centre. As the Money market is common for the whole country this requires coordination between the Centre and the Provinces. The need for co-ordination is further emphasised by the fact that while the borrowing capacity of the Provinces is necessarily restricted, their requirements of funds, in the context of the approved schemes of development, is so large that they have inevitably to depend on the Centre for a considerable amount of assistance.

As a result of the discussions in January 1946 the following procedure was laid down for securing proper coordination between the Provinces and the Centre

a) By the 20th December each year Provincial Governments should frame an estimate of their total loan requirements for the ensuing financial year and consult the Reserve Bank on the amount which, in the opinion of the Bank, the Province will be able to raise in the market during the year. For the balance the Province will have to look to the Centre for assistance.

After consulting the Reserve Bank the Provincial Governments should inform the Centre by the 10th of January of their requirements of loans from the Centre in the following year. Details should be furnished of the purposes for which the loan is required and the period for which the money is required.

c) The Central Government will get the Provincial estimates and include their requirements in their borrowing programme and inform the Provinces by the end of January of the amount so included.

d) To enable the Government of India to borrow as economically as possible the Provincial Governments should inform them by the 1st of June if any modification is proposed in the estimates previously furnished and accepted by the Government of India. Every loan to a Province will be made in one instalment on a date convenient to the Centre with reference, among other things, to the actual date of Central borrowing during the year

e) The rate of interest on the loans will be settled with reference to the period for which the loan is required and the prevailing market rates. If the Provincial Government requires a loan for the same period as any Central loan floated

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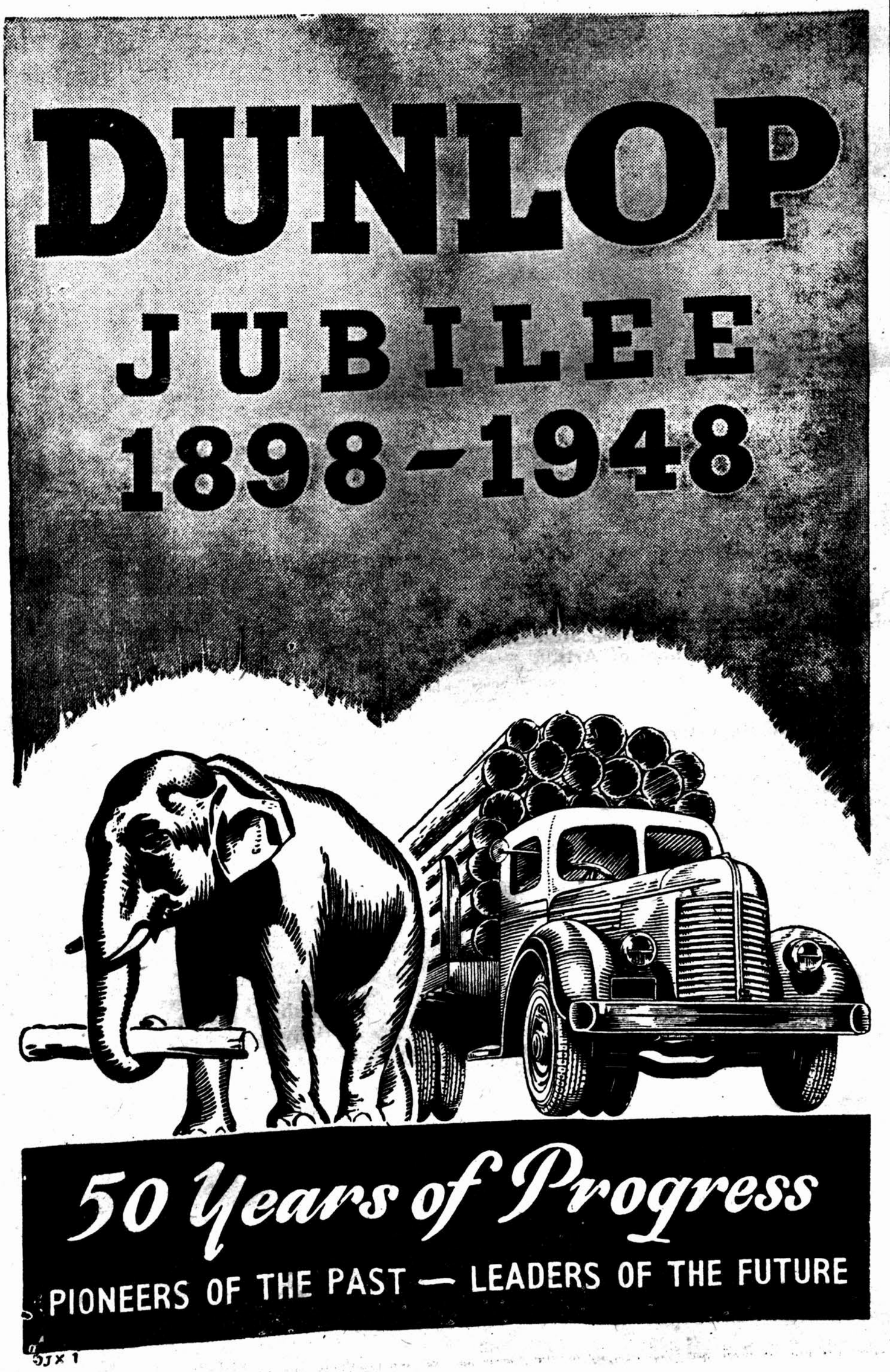


The Gift Of The Magician

By MISS NOORU PEERMAHOMED

Though the burning sun lay throbbing behind the purple range of hills, Abdul had still far to go. He had been riding since that afternoon, and the day had been exceptionally warm and sultry. Beads of perspiration rose and fell from his broad sun-burnt forehead, and Abdul was too tired to even wipe his greasy, dusty face. He leaned forward, and quickened the pace of his mount. The white stately animal, the only inheritance left him of his rich father, shook its enormous flanks, widened its huge nostrils, as though it scented danger, and responded to the master's gesture. White frothy liquid dripped from its closed month, but the faithful beast knew what was expected of it. It plunged into the thickening foliage and the sound of the fleeting hoofs reverberated through the mysterious, shadowy jungle; drowning silence, but enhancing the sense of eerieness around. On and on went the rider through the narrow pathway and the heavy sound of his breathing died in the thin encircling air.

But Abdul's mind was perturbed by other matters to make him fully conscious of the immediate danger of his surrounding. It darted backwards and forwards. Now it dwelt upon the happy, cosy past; now, upon the bleak, hazardous future. Yesterday he could have called himself the happiest man on God's good earth, enjoying the luxury of wealth, health and that of a happy prosperous home. He was, so to say, born with a silver spoon in his mouth and had all hopes of retaining the fabulous wealth of his deceased father. To-day, by a strange trick of fate, he was smitten, and was hence powerless to fight against the rising tide of misfortunes. Rather this was the doing of his avaricious, cunning uncles, who robbed him of his father's inheritance. He cursed them and his kismat accrimoniously. He longed to tell someone about the heaviness that immeasurably weighed in his heart. Visions of his old mother and that of his beloved wife rose before him. He saw them through his blinding tears, anxiously awaiting his return in that palatial house, which was to be theirs no more. He felt a lump rise in his throat; his eyes burnt like live pieces of hot charcoal. In the agony of desperation he wanted to throw himself there and then and to remember life no more.

Just then his horse stopped. Evidently it suspected that all was not well with the master. Anyway, they had missed the right turn and had lost their track. Abdul dismounted, retraced the steps and was in the act of remounting, when his eyes caught a Sadhu, with a sackcloth round his loins, sitting under a tree in a meditative posture. So engrossed was he in his devotion that he did not hear either the thunderous approach of the horse, or the rustling of the leaves caused by Abdul's foot-steps.

With the swiftness of a lightning an idea struck Abdul's agitated mind. He faintly remembered somebody telling him of the great powers of Yoga.

"Perhaps this man would be able to help me", thought Abdul to himself, and impulsively he leaped to where the stranger sat, in complete oblivion of his surrounding. His eyes were close and his lips moved as though in a sacred communion. His uplifted face had all the tranquiuity and composure of a man who held within his palms the secret of life. The candidness of the heaven reflected in his face and Abdul stepped back for the fear of disturbing him in his meditation. On a second thought, he redoubled his dwindling courage and boldly went close to the Sadhu and in great agitation whispered.

"Oh! you, who hold secret communions with the Almighty, and to whom the future is like an open book, can you not reveal to me something?"

At first it seemed as though the Sadhu did not hear him, and Abdul stood marvelling at his calmness and composure. His own uneasy state embarrassed him and he wanted to run away. But the Yogi opened his eyes and Abdul was dazed by their brightness and luminosity. They appeared to hold him in a trance and he felt his tongue to be as heavy as lead. At last the Yogi broke the spell and in a gentle voice asked:

"My son, what is troubling you?"

At the mere asking of this, Abdul spontaneously found himself unravelling his past before the stranger. It was the thought of the future, he said, that was worrying him to death.

"I am like a caged animal who had so long been free to enjoy the good things of life," he blurted out, being unable to curb his rising passion, and then proceeded thus in disjointed snappy sentences:

"I have no one to go to. Happiness has been most brutally snatched from me and I am in great despair. Tell me, Father, how can I seek my revenge on those who have most piteously stripped me of all justice and right?"

"Revenge, my son!" Repeated the stranger in a quiet tone. "Why do you seek revenge? The avenger of all wrong and injustice is the God above and He....."

Before the Yogi could finish, Abdul interrupted him and said, "But, what of my uture?"

With this he felt on his bended knees, as though imploring Heaven to have pity on him, and began to weep bitterly.

The Sadhu, seeing the disturbed state of Abdul's mind, said nothing. He tried to comfort him, but Abdul remained unmoved. He looked above and saw a few stars shining in the pale grey sky. Night was close at hand and with it the increasing fear of the jungle. Then the Sadhu brought out a tiny parcel and handing it to Abdul said:

"Rise, my son, and take this. Do not open to see its secret content till you reach home. Go fast and do not tarry on the way."

With trembling hands Abdul took the parcel, which was a tiny cubic box and thanking the Yogi resumed his journey.

He sped like an arrow through the deadly, dark jungle, holding the treasure against his heart. What else could the Yogi give him than a good advice and something that would carry him through these troubled days! Often the thought occurred him to break open the seal and behold the treasure that did not weigh more than a feather. But the fear of disobeying the Yogi held him back. It was more through curiosity than fear that he increased his speed and made a rush towards his home.

From a distance he saw a light coming through a window and he thought to himself that his family must be preparing to have their meals. On reaching home, he quickly jumped off the exhausted horse, still holding the treasure against his heart. The laughter of the children reached him below and he leaped up the flight of marble steps. With a snap he broke the seal; tore off the paper wrappings and opened the tiny box. In it there lay a small piece of paper with something hurriedly scribbled on it. By the beam of the light that came from the room above Abdul read the following:

"MY SON, IF YOUR DAYS OF HAPPINESS COULD NOT LAST FOR EVER, HOW CAN MISERY AND WANT BE YOUR COMPANIONS FOR LIFE."

PREM CHAND: An Apostle Of Gandhian Era

By Indar Nath Madan

Twelve years ago on the 8th of October the greatest Hindi novelist and short story writer passed away, leaving behind works which have been translated not only into all the major Indian languages but also into some of the foreign languages. As a man, as a novelist, as a short story writer, and moreover as a pioneer of progressive literature, Prem Chand is of extraordinary interest and significance.

He is great because he expressed very faithfully and vigorously the frame of mind of the peasantry and the outlook of the middle classes at the time of radical changes in India. The old foundations of the peasant economy and peasant life, foundations which had really existed for ages went crashing during this period of national struggle against foreign domination, against the advancing wave of capitalism, ruin and poverty of land. He reflected in his works the accumulated hatred and bitterness of the peasantry, against economic exploitation and social oppression. He also expressed the protest and despair of the lower middle classes against the rising tide of westernism.

The period in which he wrote was that of transition from feudalism to the new social order. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his autobiography has given a very vivid description of this period: "Indeed all vocal politics were those of the middle classes. The industrial workers were only locally organised in some places and had little influence. The peasantry were a blind, poverty-stricken, suffering mass, resigned to their miserable fate and sat upon and exploited by all who came in contact with them". Prem Chand, who lived in the heart of the countryside, was sensitively aware of the social and political changes which were taking place in the life of the people.

His Works

"Godan" which he wrote in 1936, describes in a vigorous style the merciless exploitation of the peasant by the money-lender who claims and receives his pound of flesh. It is a depressing tale of misery and starvation. "Hori", the leading character in the novel, succumbs to forces both human and divine. He dies of starvation and exhaustion. "Rangbhumi" (1925) embodies the author's protest against capitalism or industrialism which disrupted village economy based on co-operation. His warm, passionate, and sharp protest against the existing Government and its agents conveys the mind of the primitive peasant democracy. Mahatma Gandhi shaped his attitude to life to such an extent that he found himself completely under the influence of his master. "Surdas'", as the hero of this great novel, rejects all violent resistence to the social order. A satyagrahi never strikes, but allows himself to be beaten.

"Karambhumi", is another stout volume of fiction which deals with the no-tax campaign of 1929, a year of terrible economic depression, when prices of agricultureal produce had fallen to a very low level. It had become difficult for the cultivators to pay off their land revenue. The landlords exercised force on their tenants who revolted against them. The whole bureaucratic machinery was employed to suppress the general revolt and rebellion. The novel embodies and reflects even the smallest events that happened at this time. It is modelled not only on those events but also on those persons who played a prominent role in the great crisis of this period. Pandit Pant seems to have inspired the character of Amarkanta, the hero in the novel.

"Premashram" (1922) is another agrarian epic, dealing with the entire social and economic structure of village life before the direct impact of industrial civilisation. It is a world of landlords and their tenants. It is the first novel in Indian literature which deals with rural life and its basic problems. Modern Indian fiction had so far been treating the social problems of the middle class.

An Evolutionary Socialist

Prem Chand did not write novels merely for the entertainment of the readers, or to satisfy the curiosity of men and women for stories with problems of sex and love. He had a high idea of Art. He was primarily concerned with social and economic problems, and they dominate over plot, character, and description, and other elements in the novel. He was a social philosopher of his age; and his primary aim was to ensure the gradual progress of society which is based on social injustice, economic inequality, and political slavery. He sought to build a social order which is free from want and free from fear. He was almost a socialist, but his socialism was reared on the bedrock, partly of a genuine intellectual conviction and partly of a sensitive high-strung emotional temperament. His novels are virtually a crusade against all forms of exploitation of workers and peasants. His socialism was also based on a deep respect for human personality.

In a letter which he wrote to me. he says "I believe in social evolution, our object being to educate public opinion. Revolution is the failure of saner methods. My ideal society is one giving equal opportunity to all. Revolution may lead us to worse forms of dictatorship, denying all personal liberty." Prem Chand was an evolutionary socialist. He was a follower of the Gandhian strategy of moral pressure through suffering and non-violence. He witnessed tremendous changes in the life of the people during this period of stress and storm. He wrote of them in his novels in order to concentrate the attention of the earnest middle classes on the new problems which had been created by the impact of Western civilisation. He devoted his art to the portrayal of life and its problems mostly in the villages.

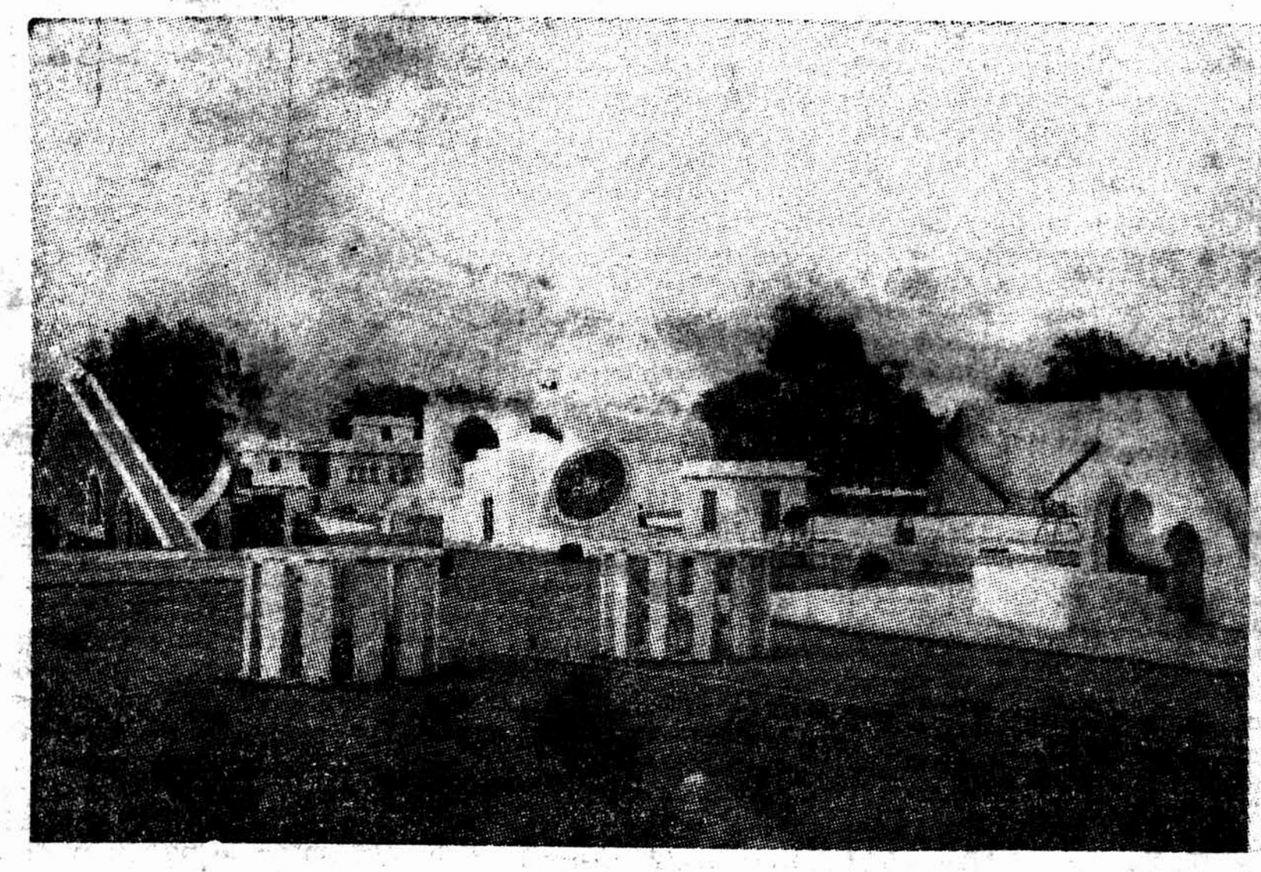
Mahatma Gandhi directed the attion of writers and workers to life in the countryside; and he exercised a tremendous influence on art and life in this period. He gave an ideology to the writers who reflected it in their works. He influenced millions of people in varying degrees at that time. Prem Chand changed the whole texture of his life. He became a progressive writer who concentrated mainly on the Indian peasant. He also wrote of the middle class which was both progressive and reactionary—reactionary because it idealised the past as a reaction against the ugly present and longed to reconstruct it; and progressive because it was highly critical of the past.

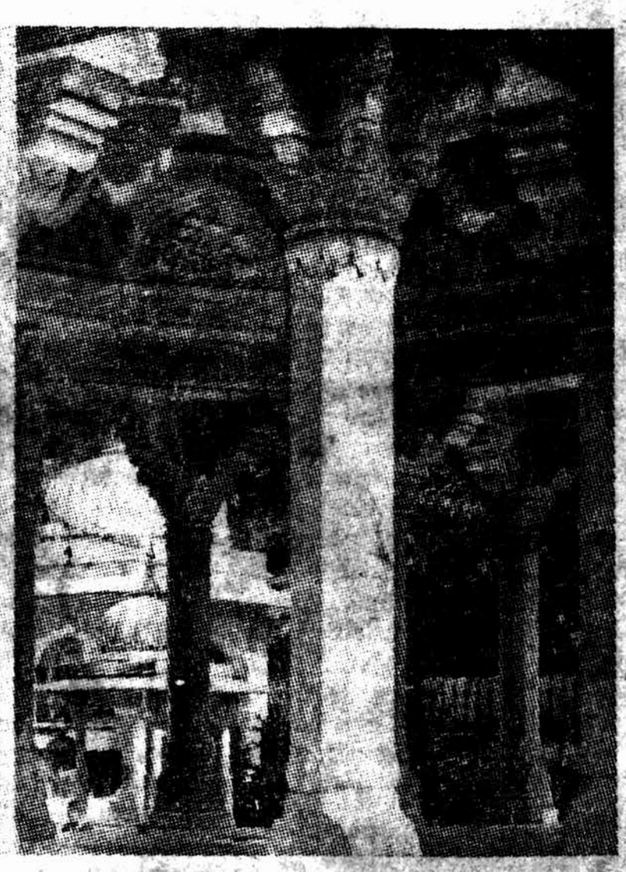
Essentially A Humanist

Prem Chand revealed a comprehensive genius. He wrote of the servile and fear ridden peasantry developing a new class consciousness; he portrayed the middle class people who are seeking to pierce the all-pervading gloom by participating in political struggle; he depicted the dying feudal order and the on-rush of capitalist civilisation. He was essentially a humanist who had a profound faith in the dignity of man; and the meaning of his thirty years' hard work at the desk could be summed up in the passionate desire to arouse in the readers an active attitude towards life. He fought against the evil forces which hindered man from creating a new society based on equal opportunities for all its members. And this was the social purpose which permeated his mind and inspired his art. While the Mahatma was the architect of the age: Premchand was the mirror who reflected it in all its richness and variety.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

WHAT TO SEE IN JAIPUR





(Left) The famous Observatory at Jaipur erected by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh early in the 18th century. The Observatory has unique and valuable astronomical instruments, some of which were devised by the Maharaja himself, who was a keen student of astronomy.

(Right) An interior view of the Cenotaph of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh. The details of the pillars show fine specimens of Jaipur's sculptors' art.

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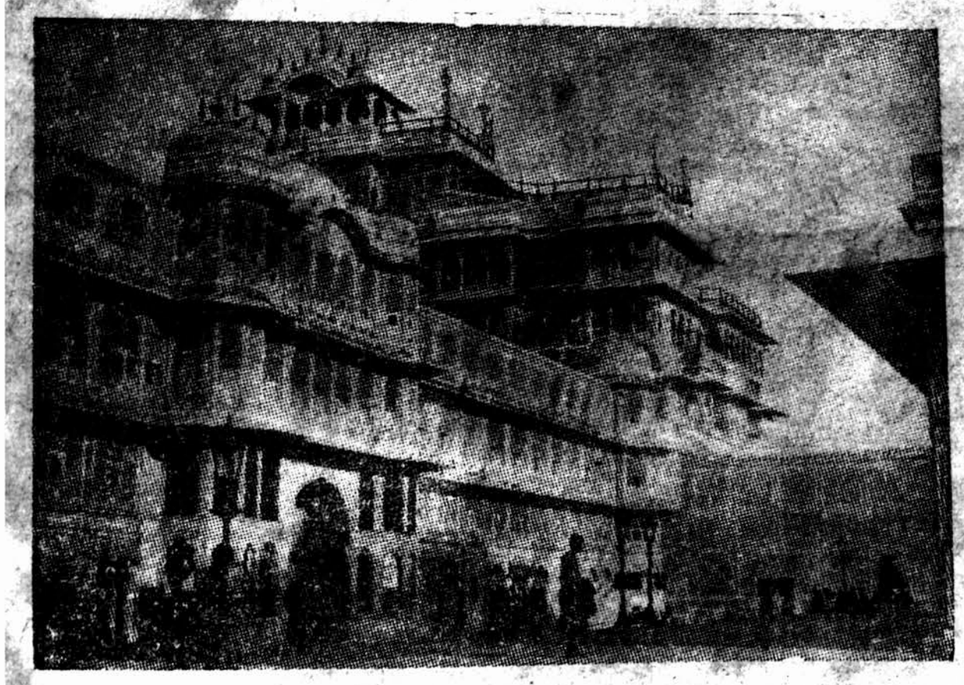
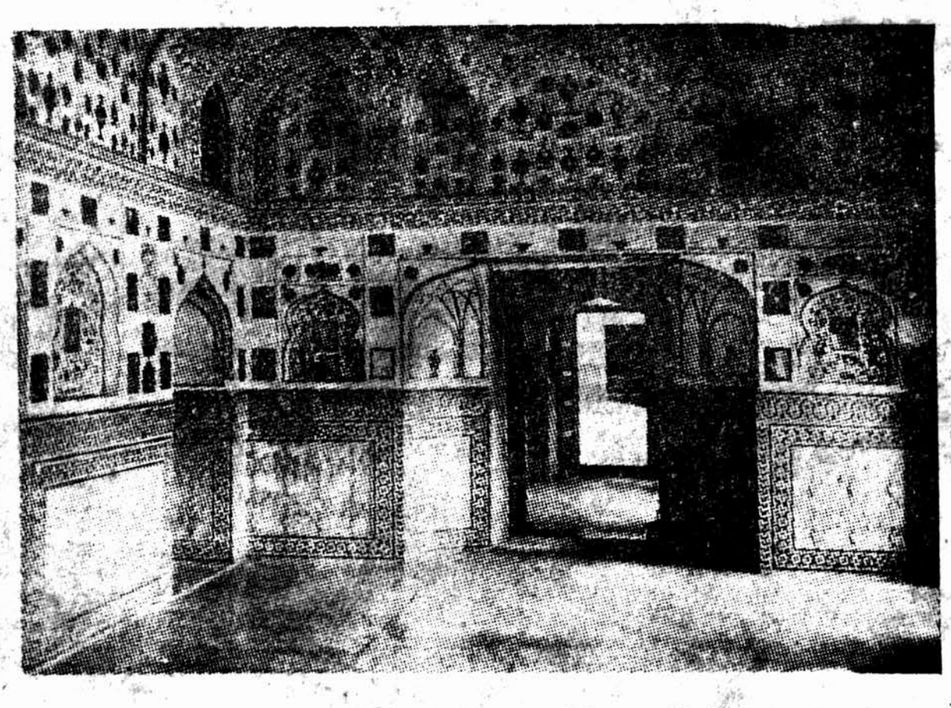
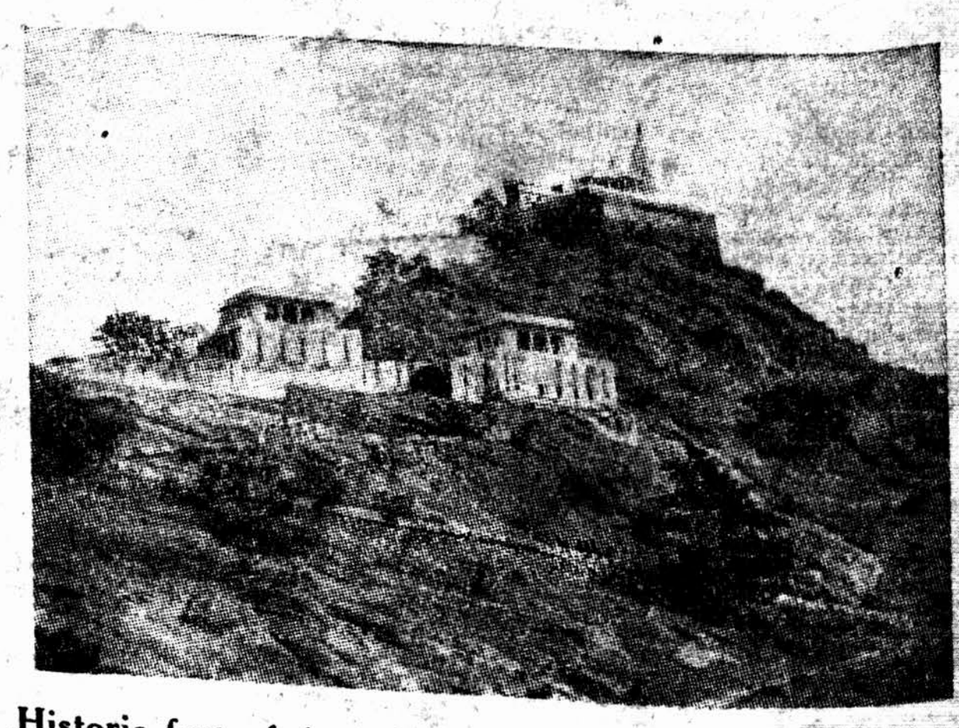


Maharaja's Palace

Tripolia Gate



Interior view of Seesh Mahal or Glass Palace, Amber, once the capital of the rulers of Jaipur.



Historic fort of Amber which is a special attraction for thousands of tourists who visit Jaipur.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. Jointly edited by S Natarajan.